WAR OF 1812 Weekend warriors step back in time

Own a '72 Series "Aislin" Print p. 61

CANADA'S HISTORY

FORMERLY THE BEAVER

GOAL OF THE CENTURY

How the '72 Summit Series changed everything

+

OPEN SEASON

Preying on predators in Canada's parks

HITCHED COUTURE

Why brides didn't always wear white

AUG - SEPT 2012
$ 6.95
09
PM40063001
CANADASHISTORY.CA
Display until September 30

WE FOUGHT AT SEA AND ON LAND
FOR A COUNTRY TO CALL OUR OWN

The War of 1812 HMS Shannon $2 coin

On June 1, 1813 HMS Shannon defeats USS Chesapeake,
inspiring a people to come together as never before.

THE WAR OF 1812 SERIES

ANOTHER GREAT CANADIAN STORY TO HOLD ON TO

LOOK FOR IT IN YOUR CHANGE | THE STORY CONTINUES ON MINT.CA/1812

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT · MONNAIE ROYALE CANADIENNE ·

©2012 Royal Canadian Mint. All rights reserved.

CONTENTS

Vol 90 : 4

Features

20 Cowboy Soldier
The story of the remarkable Canadian-born British general the history books won't tell you about. *by Ted Barris*

26 Hockey's Cold War
Canada's national sport was never the same after the hair-raising, stomach-churning 1972 Summit Series. *by Bruce Dowbiggin*

32 On Thin Ice
An artist tells the story of the Summit Series through his cartoons. *by Terry "Aislin" Mosher*

40 History in the Remaking
For historical re-enactors, restaging the War of 1812 is about more than just smoke, noise, and guns. *by Nelle Oosterom*

46 Open Season
In the early days of Canada's national parks, managing wildlife meant killing many of the animals. *by Alan MacEachern*

51 Bridal Paths
A historic walk down the wedding aisle reveals how gowns have changed over time. *by Beverley Tallon*

COVER: FRANK LENNON/MACROJEAU ILLUSTRATION

CONTENTS

Departments

7 Letters The *Titanic*'s dedicated pastor. A-bombing not a war crime.

12 Brush Strokes An early morning view of the Second Battle of Ypres.

13 Trading Post The Cree bag and horn. Plus, stories from past issues of *The Beaver* magazine.

14 Christopher Moore Home movies a historical treasure trove.

16 Roots Genealogy can be child's play.

17 Ken McGoogan How the Norse invented Canada.

54 Getaway Touring Ontario's historically rich Grand River country.

56 Reviews Dangerous mixture. Weighty subject. More books: basketball dynasty, wilderness walking, rewarding veterans, museum treasures, character dancing.

65 Annual Report Highlights of the History Society's past year. Plus, our 2011 Honour Roll.

74 Album A royal visit brightens morale as war clouds

Currents

8 Our home and native Variable-pitch propeller.

8 Hidden heritage Kerr Hall combined classical forms with visions of contemporary life.

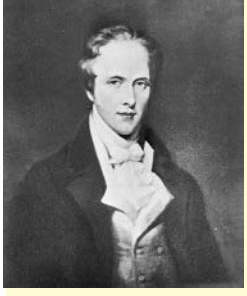
9 News Great Lakes passenger ship heads home.

9 By the numbers Bedford Institute turns fifty.

10 Living history Relics from a long-buried War of 1812 ship see the light of day.

11 Photographic memory Canadian soldiers absorb the shattered beauty of a French church.

EXCLUSIVELY ONLINE AT: CANADASHISTORY.CA



Selkirk Settlers Arrive
In August, CanadasHistory.ca is celebrating the two bicentennial of the arrival of the Selkirk Settlers in Manitoba.

And coming in September…
Readers share their stories of where they were in 1972 for Paul Henderson's Summit Series-winning goal.

Get Noticed!
More than 529,000 people read each issue of Canada's History

Contact
Nick R. Cino
647-296-5348
ads@CanadasHistory.ca

Online Customer Care

Manage your subscription at your own convenience

- Change your address
- Buy or renew your subscription
- Check your account status
- Pay your invoice
- Make a donation
- Sign up for e-newsletters
- Give a gift subscription
- Check our publishing schedule

CanadasHistory.ca

Make a Difference

A Planned Gift to Canada's History society helps to ensure the future of programs and services offered that directly benefit the next generation of Canadians.

Get more information at CanadasHistory.ca

CANADA'S HISTORY

CANADA'S HISTORY

BRYCE HALL MAIN FLOOR, 515 PORTAGE AVENUE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, R3B 2E9
TEL.: 1.888.816.0997 • FAX: 204.988.9309 • INFO@CANADASHISTORY.CA

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Mark Reid

SENIOR EDITOR
Nelle Oosterom

ART DIRECTOR
Michel Groleau

NEWS AND REVIEWS EDITOR
Phil Koch

ASSISTANT EDITOR
Beverley Tallon

INTERNS
Ryan Kessler
Norah Myers
Emily Cuggy

PUBLISHER, PRESIDENT AND CEO
Deborah Morrison

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
Linda Onofreychuk

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION MANAGER
Patricia Gerow

CIRCULATION AND MARKETING MANAGER
Danielle Chartier

CIRCULATION CONSULTANTS
P.J. Brown, Etatech Consulting
Scott Bullock, Circ3 Solutions

NEW MEDIA MANAGER
Joel Ralph

NEW MEDIA EDITOR
Tanja Hütter

WEB DESIGNER
James Gillespie

GRAPHIC DESIGNER
Andrew Workman

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH COORDINATOR
Jean-Philippe Proulx

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR
Joanna Dawson

CANADA'S HISTORY SOCIETY

Canada's History Society was founded in 1994 to popularize Canadian history. The society's work includes *Canada's History* magazine, *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids,* CanadasHistory.ca, and the Governor General's History Awards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Richard W. Pound, *Chair**
Gordon Barnhart*
John Bennett
Tim Cook*
Alex Graham
Paul Jones*
Jacques Lacoursière*
Stéphane Lévesque
Chris Peirce
Lawrie Pollard*
Karen Prentice
David Ross

*Publications Committee

ADVISORY COUNCIL

E. James Arnett
Charlie Baillie
Elsa Franklin
Charlotte Gray
Don Newman
Peter C. Newman
Thomas H.B. Symons
Jane Urquhart

Publisher Emeritus
Rolph Huband

President Emeritus
Joseph E. Martin

Canada's History magazine was founded by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1920 under the name *The Beaver: A Journal of Progress*. The HBC's commitment to the History Society and its programs continues today through the HBC History Foundation.

Editorial guidelines can be found on our website.
We assume no responsibility for unsolicited material.

©2012 Canada's History Society. All rights reserved. Reproduction without permission of the publisher is strictly forbidden.

ISSN 1920-9894

Member Services
Canada's History, PO Box 1274, Station K, Toronto, Ontario
M4P 3E5 Canada
Phone: 1-888-816-0997
Fax: (416) 932-2488
Email: memberservices@canadashistory.ca

Annual Subscription (6 issues):
Canada, $32.95 (GST included).
Please add $10 a year for U.S. orders and $18 a year for foreign orders.
Single copy price: $6.95

GST Registration Number: 13868 1408 RT

Advertising Representative:
Nick R. Cino
Rocket Science Media
Phone: (647) 296-5348
E-mail: ads@canadashistory.ca

Mailing Preference
Occasionally, we may provide our subscriber list to external organizations that may have products or services of interest to our readers. Subscribers have the right to request their names not be used for such third-party purposes.
If you do not wish to receive such communications, please contact Member Services.

Canadian Postmaster:
Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:
Canada's History,
PO Box 1274, Station K,
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 3E5 Canada

Publications Mail Agreement No. 40063001

Postage paid in Winnipeg.

Issued August 2012
Printed in Canada

We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canada Periodical Fund (CPF) for our publishing activities.

Canada

Frozen in time

It's been called the goal of the century and Canada's greatest hockey moment — and I missed it.

If only my parents had had me sooner.… But the sad fact is, when Paul Henderson banged home his rebound on September 28, 1972 — notching the game-winner in the eighth and deciding tilt of the Canada-Russia Summit Series — I was just eighteen days shy of one year old.

At that moment, all across the country, Canadians were glued to their television sets, dancing and shouting with joy. In Russia, a small but raucous crowd of Canucks cheered crazily in the stands of Moscow's Luzhniki Arena. And there I was, likely lying in my crib in Sarnia, Ontario, oblivious to the history unfolding around me.

MARIANNE HELM

It's been forty years since Canada sent the best of its NHL professionals to play the "amateurs" from the Soviet Union. But for Canadians of a certain age, it's as if that series is frozen in time — as clear and vivid today as it was when Henderson scored his winning goal.

Today, the photograph of that moment, shot by *Toronto Star* photographer Frank Lennon, is the most famous Canadian sports photo in history. We all can picture it: There's Henderson, arms upraised in victory as he's embraced by Yvan "The Roadrunner" Cournoyer. Sprawled in the goalie's crease is the brilliant Soviet netminder, Vladislav Tretiak, staring forlornly as the celebration unfolds. And, echoing across the ages, there's the sound of broadcaster Foster Hewitt's excited exultation: "They score! Henderson has scored for Canada!"

In this issue, we bring you two unique perspectives on Canada's greatest sports triumph. In "Hockey's Cold War," award-winning sportswriter and broadcaster Bruce Dowbiggin explores how the Summit Series changed both hockey and Canadian society. And in "On Thin Ice," we get to view the series through the eyes — and pen — of Terry "Aislin" Mosher, one of Canada's premier editorial cartoonists. Aislin covered the series back in 1972, and his wickedly funny send-ups capture the angst all Canadians felt once they realized the Russians were in it to win.

It must be said that the Summit Series is primarily a reference point for baby boomers. For Canadians of my vintage, our "Summit Series" moment came in 1987. That's when the "Great One," Wayne Gretzky, passed the puck to a trailing Mario Lemieux and the "Next One" snapped it home to capture the Canada Cup championship. For my ten-year-old son, his moment might well be Sidney Crosby scoring in overtime to win gold at the Vancouver 2010 Olympics.

I don't mention this to diminish what was accomplished in Moscow back on September 28, 1972, but rather to remind us all that, as much as we might want to capture that moment and freeze-frame it for posterity, time rolls on. Sadly, four members of the '72 Team Canada squad have already passed away. The team's Mr. Clutch, Paul Henderson, is currently battling cancer.

Fact is, none of us are getting any younger. It's inevitable that the Summit Series will one day pass from living memory. But that's not a reason to lament. For, so long as Canadian kids dream of skating down the ice to score a game-winner, there will be future generations of hockey heroes. They're out there, right now, simply waiting for their turn to shine.

Contributors

Terry Mosher – a.k.a. Aislin — wrote and illustrated "On Thin Ice." He has been the political cartoonist for Montreal's English-language newspaper, *The Gazette*, for forty years. Mosher is also the president of the Association of Canadian Editorial Cartoonists. His latest collection of cartoons — *Was it Good for You?* — will be released in the summer of 2012, with an introduction written by Rick Mercer.

Ted Barris who wrote "Cowboy Soldier," teaches journalism at Centennial College in Toronto. He has written sixteen non-fiction books. His most recent, *Breaking the Silence: Veterans' Untold Stories from the Great War to Afghanistan*, is a national bestseller. He was a 2011 recipient of the Minister of Veterans Affairs annual commendation. Barris has also worked as a freelance journalist and broadcaster.

Bruce Dowbiggin, who wrote "Hockey's Cold War," grew up in Montreal. He worked for years in Toronto as a CBC radio and television sports broadcaster, winning two Gemini Awards. In 1998, he moved to Calgary to join the *Calgary Herald* as a sports columnist. He now writes for the *Globe & Mail*, and has published five books. His latest is *The Meaning of Puck: How Hockey Explains Modern Canada*.

Alan MacEachern, author of "Open Season," teaches in the Department of History at the University of Western Ontario. His first book, *Natural Selections: National Parks in Atlantic Canada, 1935–970*, explored how Parks Canada's ideas about the landscapes and people of the region shaped the parks it created. MacEachern is also a director of NiCHE: Network in Canadian History and Environment.

LETTERS

Titanic tales

I enjoyed your *Titanic* feature [April–May 2012]. There are so many stories, a lot of unanswered questions and quite a bit of folklore about the sinking of that ship. I guess that is what makes it so fascinating.

I love the true story of John Harper, a Scottish pastor who had a six-year-old daughter named Nina. He had been invited to preach at Chicago's prestigious The Moody Church, and he booked a passage for himself, Nina, and his niece Jessie Wills Leitch. When the ship hit the infamous iceberg, Harper quickly realized it was sinking. Acting quickly, he made sure his daughter was in Jessie's arms as he put her in one of the few lifeboats.

When the *Titanic* began to sink, he jumped in the frigid water and asked people if they had been saved, and did they know Christ? He did this until he was carried away by those cruel Atlantic waves never to be seen again.

This story is certainly not folklore. It was verified by one man, who attended a *Titanic* survivors' meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, several years after the tragedy, explaining he was Harper's last convert.

Stephen J. Beecroft
Chatham, Ontario

I recently read your issue about the *Titanic* with great interest. It was well done, but, at the danger of being accused of splitting hairs, and since we are talking about "Canada's history," I think a clarification is in order.

Cape Race was indeed the first North American site to receive the distress calls. But we should remember that Newfoundland wasn't part of Canada until 1949, and it is easy to forget that when reading the article. The honour of being the first Canadian land point to receive the distress calls goes to the Cape Bear Marconi Station on Prince Edward Island.

Bob Badgley
St. Thomas, Ontario

[*Editor's note: Point taken. However, Newfoundland is currently part of Canada, and Canada's history, at its widest definition, encompasses everything from pre-colonial Aboriginal history, to colonization, to modern times. In that sense, Newfoundland's history is Canada's history.*]

War's crime

Joel Winter's letter [April–May 2012] lacks historical context in picking out the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as "war crimes."

The Japanese killed an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 civilians in the Nanking massacre in December 1937. The Germans bombed civilian and military targets all over southern England. The British used night bombing, which did not discriminate between military and civilian targets. In the Pacific, the U.S. used mass firebombing night attacks on Japanese cities, resulting in an estimated 500,000 Japanese deaths.

The death toll at Hiroshima is estimated at 135,000 and at Nagasaki as 50,000 —less than that of the multiple conventional bombing raids. The war would have lasted months longer without the A-bombs, and not using them would have meant continued firebombing of Japanese cities and the slaughter of both Americans and Japanese.

For those of us with close relations who were slated to be part of the invasion force, the atomic bomb was a relief, not a war crime.

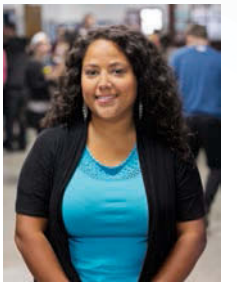
It is mean-spirited for those who were not in danger, and now benefit from those who gained hard-won victory over the aggression of Germany and Japan, to criticize those who brought them their safety.

Maida Follini
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

[*Editor's note: The Vimy Memorial bears the names of Canadian war dead whose bodies were never found. Incorrect information appeared in the June-July 2012 issue.*]

Canada's History welcomes reader's comments. Email us at editors@canadashistory.ca or write to *Canada's History*, Bryce Hall Main Floor, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, MB, R3B 2E9. Please include your address and daytime phone number. Letters may be edited for clarity or length.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HISTORY AWARD



Shantelle Browning-Morgan

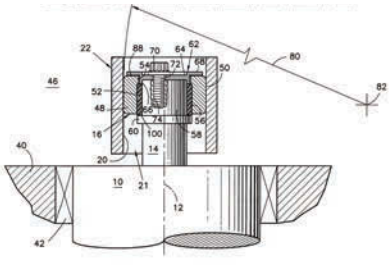
Shantelle Browning-Morgan of Walkerville Collegiate Institute in Windsor, Ontario, has piloted a course first developed by the Toronto District School Board. The course illuminates the history of people who settled in the local region to escape slavery in the United States. Working with the Essex County Black Historical Research Society and the Essex County District School Board to develop materials that highlight the history of African Canadians in the region, she served as a lead researcher, writer, and editor for the project. Students are asked to research key people and events and reflect on factors that have influenced attitudes concerning people of African descent in Canada today. They express what they have learned through a number projects, including mounting school campaigns to stop the perpetuation of stereotypes, and preparing poetry, dance, music, drama, and slide presentations. Through this course, Ms. Browning-Morgan's students, many of whom are of African descent, begin to see themselves in the story of Canada and thereby gain a stronger sense of connection to their country.

The Governor General's History Awards recognize outstanding contributions to further Canadian knowledge and interest in history through classroom teaching, academic research, museums, community programming, and popular media. To nominate a teacher from your community, visit our website www.canadashistory.ca/awards. The Governor General's History Awards are generously supported by TD Bank.

CANADA'S HISTORY awards

OUR HOME & NATIVE

Variable-pitch propeller



Canadian aeronautical engineer Wallace Rupert Turnbull, whose research spanned more than four decades, built Canada's first wind tunnel in a barn near his home in Rothesay, New Brunswick, in 1902. On June 6, 1927, he demonstrated what is considered his greatest contribution to aviation — the variable-pitch propeller — at Camp Borden, Ontario.

By the 1920s, fixed propellers were insufficient for the speeds and altitudes at which planes were operating. Turnbull's variable-pitch propeller allowed for the adjustment of the angle at which the propeller blades cut the air. The innovation improved efficiency at all engine speeds, providing better acceleration and fuel consumption while allowing for maximum power at takeoff and landing.

Turnbull was not the first to design a variable-pitch propeller. But earlier versions were mechanically driven, leading to much wear and tear on engines. Turnbull was the first to use an electric motor to adjust the propeller.

Turnbull died in 1954 and was posthumously inducted into the Canadian Aviation Hall of Fame in 1977.

— **Mark McAvoy**

COURTESY RYERSON UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

HIDDEN HERITAGE

Kerr Hall

Ryerson University, Toronto, designed by S.B. Coon & Son, 1956

During the twilight of World War II, and with the thunderclouds of the Cold War gathering, Toronto's Ryerson Institute of Technology opened in 1948. Conceived by director Howard Hillen Kerr as a Canadian version of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it not only retrained veterans for civilian life but was also meant to serve as a bulwark against totalitarianism and to instill democratic values in all its students.

By 1956, the exponential growth of the student population required a new campus building. Designed by S.B. Coon & Son, Kerr Hall embodied the inclusive vision of its director by incorporating new technology — a radio tower on Church Street — with traditional forms.

Its courtyard forms are taken from Oxford and Cambridge colleges, while the brick and granite walls, classical columns, and sculpted relief panels recall the Greek roots of democracy. Other relief panels portray contemporary life at Ryerson: radios, microscopes, electric mixers, and a hockey player.

Located at the head of Bond Street, Kerr Hall formed a backdrop to the statue of Egerton Ryerson, the chief superintendent of the Canada West education system. His Normal School was demolished to make way for Kerr Hall. But, in a move that anticipated Ontario's heritage movement, Kerr preserved the central portico, which now serves as an entrance to underground athletic facilities.

Kerr Hall enshrines the value of educating all citizens, regardless of gender or race. It looks forward to the potential of future technologies and generations while retaining the heritage of the recent and distant past.

— **Marybeth McTeague**

Contributed by the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada, a learned society devoted to the examination of Canada's built environment. See canada-architecture.org.

TAKE THE DAY OFF

August 2

To observe the first knee-cap transplant surgery, performed in Quebec City by Dr. André Gilbert on this date in 1968. Shake a leg.

August 12

To celebrate the British Parliament's passage of a resolution to the Manitoba-Ontario boundary dispute on this date in 1889. Head to cottage country.

Great Lakes homecoming

The SS *Keewatin*, one of the last of the Great Lakes passenger ships, is about to get a new life in Port McNicoll, Ontario. The elegant ship features many of the same luxurious design features as the *Titanic* and was used to transport people and goods from Port McNicoll, located on the shore of Georgian Bay, to Thunder Bay in northwestern Ontario.

When the *Keewatin* was taken out of service forty-five years ago, it was purchased by an American entrepreneur and moved to Douglas, Michigan, where it was docked on the Kalamazoo River and used as a maritime museum.

Eric Conroy has fond memories of working on the *Keewatin* as a waiter in the mid-1960s, when he was seventeen, and often visited the ship in Michigan, volunteering as a museum guide and developing a close relationship with owner R.J. Peterson and his wife Diane. Now, Conroy is behind an ambitious project bringing the *Keewatin* back to his hometown of Port McNicoll.

The ship was towed from Douglas to Lake Michigan in late May and was scheduled to arrive at Port McNicoll on June 23. Its new owner, Skyline International Development Corp. of Toronto, will refurbish the ship and turn it into a museum as the centrepiece of a port-area redevelopment.

— Nelle Oosterom

COURTESY SEAN CONROY

The SS Keewatin docked at Douglas, Michigan, before its journey to Port McNicoll, Ontario.

BY THE NUMBERS

Bedford Institute of Oceanography

The Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO) is the largest centre for ocean research in Canada and has been a world leader in its field since its inception in 1962. Located on the shores of the Bedford Basin in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, BIO has provided Canada with information on ocean issues, including environmental concerns and the Arctic, for fifty years. W.E. van Steenburgh was the head oceanographer behind the project, and the original wing of BIO has since been named in his honour.

5 Ships serving the Bedford Institute when it began operations in 1962.

1974 Year women began working as part of ships' crews.

5,000 Tonnes of materials used to make the CCGS *Hudson*, BIO's "floating laboratory," in 1962.

20,000 Visitors to the CCGS *Hudson* during its week at Expo 67 in Montreal.

75 People left without an office after an arsonist started a fire at BIO in 1979.

3,600 Metres below sea level travelled by BIO scientist Steve Blasco when studying the *Titanic* in 1990.

6 Working days lost when Hurricane Juan hit Nova Scotia in 2003 and shut down BIO.

— compiled by Ryan Kessler

August 15

To remember the day in 1849 when six were injured and one died after a mob attacked the home of Canada East Premier Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine. Cut your rebellion losses.

September 22

To mark the day in 1759 when, after taking Quebec City, the British promised residents fair and just government as well as the right to their religion. Renew your vows.

September 27

To recall the completion of the temple at Sharon, Ontario, by David Wilson's dissident Quaker sect on this date in 1831. Maintain the peace.

General Hunter in Battle, by Peter Rindlisbacher

COURTESY OF THE ARTIST

LIVING HISTORY

A beachcomber's dream

Volunteers help long-buried War of 1812 ship resurface

After nearly two centuries, War of 1812 relics that were buried under the sand at Southampton, Ontario, are seeing the light of day.

For years, beachgoers unknowingly tramped over the site, not realizing that beneath their feet rested the hull of the HMS *General Hunter*. Then, in 2001, low water levels and retreating ice on Lake Huron caused parts of the ship's frame to poke through the sand.

Its identity remained a mystery until a team from the Ontario Marine Heritage Committee and the Southampton Marine Heritage Society began a full excavation of the ship in 2004. Among the found artifacts was a small swivel cannon — an unusual feature for a Great Lakes ship.

Led by marine archaeologist Ken Cassavoy, the team also uncovered buttons from the uniforms of British and American soldiers that helped to

identify specific military units. "Later we were able to — through archival research — place all those units on the ship, and the buttons became the most important part of identifying it as the *General Hunter*," said Cassavoy.

Further investigation at the U.S. National Archives told what had become of the British brig, which was built for the Provincial Marine in Amherstburg, Ontario, and launched in 1806.

The warship was captured by the Americans during the Battle of Lake Erie in September 1813 and renamed the *Hunter*. After the war, it was used as an American army transport vessel.

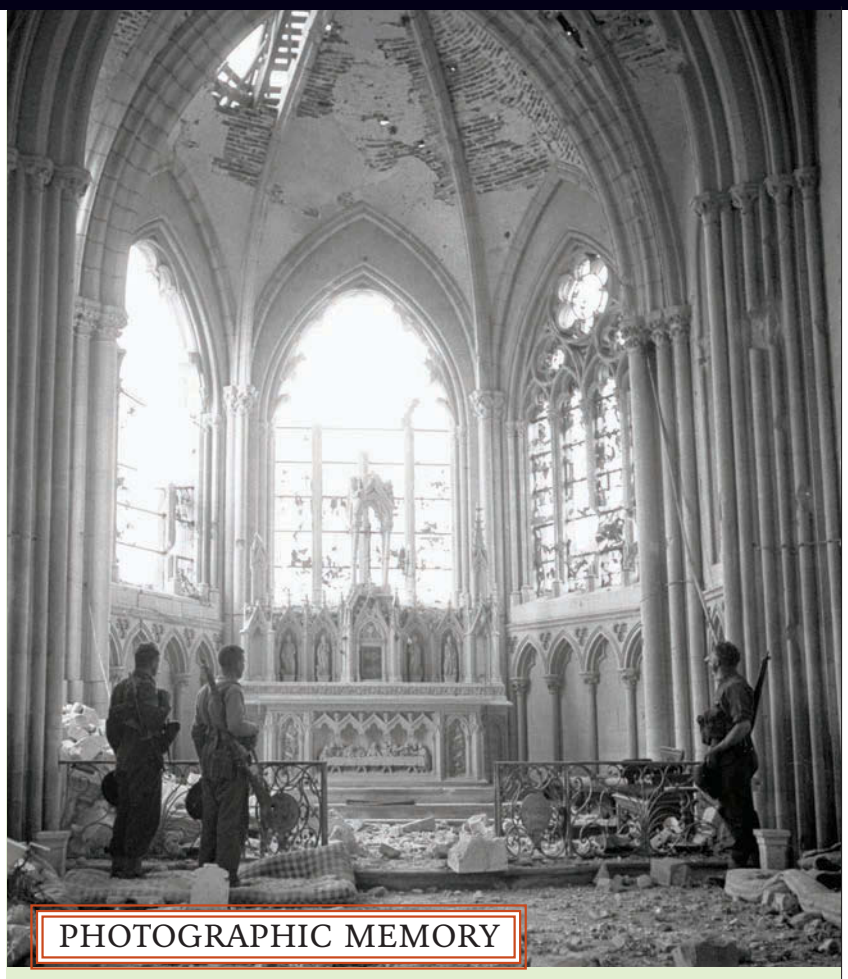
A letter found in the American archives describes how, during a violent gale on Lake Huron in 1816, the ship's crew purposely ran the *Hunter* aground at Southampton to prevent it from sinking. The abandoned wreck was later stripped of its rigging and other valuable parts. Then it was set ablaze to recover the ironwork in its frame. What remained of the hull was eventually covered by sand.

In addition to the cannon and buttons, the archaeology team uncovered four cannonballs, musket parts, a bayonet, an officer's walking stick, and scores of ceramic shards from broken dishes. These items, along with replicas of the ship's deck and cannons, are now on display at the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre in Southampton.

Created with the help of more than two hundred volunteers, the exhibit opened June 19 — the bicentennial of the declaration of the War of 1812. Visitors can walk the deck and take part in simulated cannon-firing, sail-raising, and ship-steering activities.

Meanwhile, the hull of the original ship has been reburied in the sand, not far from the museum, to prevent it from decomposing. Removing the waterlogged oak hull and storing it in climate-controlled conditions would cost millions of dollars, and funding is not currently available.

— Nelle Oosterom



LIEUT. KEN BELL / CANADA. DEPT. OF NATIONAL DEFENCE / LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA / PA-162545

PHOTOGRAPHIC MEMORY

Unidentified infantrymen of the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade inside a church Carpiquet, France, 1944 Department of National Defence collection

Ken Bell was a commercial photographer before serving as a lieutenant in the Canadian Film and Photography Unit during World War II. After the war, he had a long and successful career that included being the official photographer for the National Ballet and publishing several books about his photography.

This photograph of a damaged church is dated July 12, 1944. It was taken by Bell in Carpiquet, France, shortly after a fierce battle between Canadians and Germans that saw most of the town and surrounding land destroyed. As one observer put it, "Carpiquet was an inferno. The bombardment was so intensive that hardly anyone dared leave the trenches and shelters."

The image is beautifully framed, exhibiting Bell's terrific photographer's eye. The unidentified Canadian soldiers are surveying the damage to the building, possibly reflecting on the building's miraculous survival as well as their own.

Selected by Library and Archives Canada photo archivist Shannon Perry.

Trench warfare

Canadian soldiers wait out a German attack during the Second Battle of Ypres, in a painting named 7 a.m., April 22nd, 1915. Text by Ryan Kessler

1 Artist Arthur Nantel saw his first action on April 22, 1915. He was captured at the Battle of Ypres and remained in a POW camp for the rest of the war.

2 Canada and the United Kingdom were most successful using horses during the early war years. The proliferation of machine guns ultimately led to the end of the cavalry.

3 The Canadian-made Ross rifle would often misfire or jam in muddy trench conditions, and its long barrel didn't fit well in confined spaces. It was replaced by the Lee-Enfield rifle in 1916.

4 The uniforms depicted were replaced in 1916. The blue shoulder patches were removed because they made easy targets for German snipers. Metal helmets replaced dress caps.

5 The trenches are much shallower than those used near the end of the First World War, as the soldiers hadn't had enough time to expand them.

6 Bombing disrupted irrigation on farmlands, which would eventually flood the battlefield and trenches, causing a much muddier scene than is shown here.

7 German biplanes like these were initially used for transporting goods. Eventually, they began dropping small bombs by hand and releasing miniature lights to indicate points for artillery attacks.

8 Ypres, Belgium, was a key target for Germany because it offered an easy gateway into France. The city was rebuilt after the war with reparations Germany was required to pay.

CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM/19710261-0501

TALES AND TREASURES

From the rich legacy of the Hudson's Bay Company

IMAGE © THE MANITOBA MUSEUM, HBC MUSEUM COLLECTION

Cree bag and horn

Adorned with decorative fringes and glass beads, this moosehide pouch from the early twentieth century was used to carry shot, gun flints, files, gun worms for cleaning the barrel, and other equipment required for gun repair. The horns, which came from either a bison or a cow, were strong and waterproof — ideal for carrying gunpowder. Both Aboriginal and European traders would carry these commonly used firearm accessories. — **Katherine Dow**

In The Beaver… 90 Years Ago

At the fore

The January 1922 issue described the new HBC Indoor Golf Club, a school for golf-happy HBC members that had opened the previous month at the Calgary location. The school featured a putting green and three areas to practise driving. It was considered one of the "most up-to-date of its kind in Canada." The only other comparable golf school at that time was in Chicago.

60 Years Ago

Today and yesterday

S.A. Taylor's article in the December 1952 issue conveyed the dramatic lifestyle changes he'd witnessed among the Aboriginal people of northern Ontario. When Taylor joined the company in 1905, the women favoured printed cotton dresses and fancy flowered silk handkerchiefs for their summer wear. By 1952, the "trend of the white man" had caught on and factory-made outfits were the norm. However, some traditions, such as tikinagans for carrying babies, lived on.

30 Years Ago

River rafting in the West

In the Summer 1982 issue, writer Richard Harrington told of a new rafting adventure in Western Canada — a twelve-day trip on the remote Tatshenshini and Alsek rivers. The trip took rafters through the Yukon, northwestern British Columbia, and eventually into Alaska's Glacier Bay National Monument. The Tatshenshini had one major drawback — it was a "long way from anywhere." The wild waters offered explorers the illusion of being the first ever to run the rivers.

The Beaver magazine was originally founded as a Hudson's Bay Company publication in 1920. To read stories from past issues, go to: **canadashistory.ca/tradingpost**.
To explore the history of the Hudson's Bay Company, go to: **hbcom/hbc/history**.

CHRISTOPHER MOORE

Moving pictures

Newfoundland's long-lost outport culture comes alive via home movies.

Can there be history in home movies? Marjorie Doyle, the St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, writer and broadcaster, knows there is. She was young when her father died in 1956, and she cannot remember him. But she has his home movies. There she sees baby Marjorie skip and laugh for the father who holds the camera, who loves her.

The man behind that camera truly made film history, and not just for his little girl. During the 1930s, Kodak introduced 8- and 16-mm cameras and simple-to-use colour film. That pretty much created the home movie, and Gerald S. Doyle was in at the start. In 1936, with a camera and film he bought while visiting New York City, he began documenting his life and his work. His life's work was Newfoundland, its outports in particular.

Doyle was a businessman in St. John's. He held distribution contracts for scores of familiar commercial products: Red Rose tea, Aspirin, Life Savers, Vick's VapoRub, patent medicines from Dodd's and Dr. Chase's and Templeton's. He sold those products in the outports that dotted the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, and that is where he took his camera: to Lewisporte, Francois, Englee, Fogo, St. Anthony, King's Cove, and scores of other communities, many of which no longer exist.

Even to Newfoundlanders, those outports are now a lost world. The resettlement programs of the 1950s and 1960s; the collapse of the fishery; the coming of roads and telephones — outport culture could not survive these changes. There used to be townie culture and bay culture in Newfoundland. Today it's mostly townies remembering the baymen.

A candid outport shot taken by Gerald Doyle.

GERALD S. DOYLE FILM ARCHIVES

When outport culture still thrived, Gerald S. Doyle made annual commercial tours of the outports in his company's motor yacht *Miss Newfoundland*. From the 1920s until his death in 1956, he took his camera along. His widow saved those reels of film, and last year Marjorie Doyle and her filmmaker brother John W. Doyle made them into a film: *Regarding Our Father: The Life and Times of Gerald S. Doyle*. They showed it at a St. John's film festival last fall. Marjorie Doyle told me recently, "That was overwhelming. People's jaws just dropped as they looked at it. People came out with tears in their eyes: 'That was my father.' 'My grandmother was there.'"

I have no outport connection myself, but I too found Gerald S. Doyle's bright Kodachrome images stunning. I probably imagined outport people as beyond the reach of such things as cameras: isolated, unchanging, self-sufficient, gone. If I tried to visualize them, they would have been clothed in homemade garments, making their own culture for themselves.

Doyle's camera, a window into outport life just before it vanished, demolishes such preconceptions. The kids and adults who greet *Miss Newfoundland* at the wharves are well-dressed, the women rather stylish, the young girls pretty in summer frocks, their hair neatly curled for the big day. And the logos! Who imagines outport buildings covered with Coca-Cola signs and ads for Sunlight soap and Camay?

Well, of course they were. That was Doyle's business, delivering the world's products to precisely these people and those places. By land, Newfoundland's outports were utterly cut off — but this was a seagoing economy. In the film, boats are everywhere, handled

by people supremely at ease in them. "At King's Cove," Marjorie Doyle told me, "where my father came from and where I now spend six months a year, you could buy anything when it was thriving, because ships came in." Now you can drive to King's Cove, "but you can't buy anything. It had way more connections to the world then."

For sure, Gerald S. Doyle's films emphasize special summertime moments. Everyone smiles, and sunlight glints on cobalt-blue waters where no fog intrudes. But the outports he filmed were not poor, gray places. When the outport fishing economy worked, people could afford to buy the products he sold. Newfoundland's historians know this economic system in theory — but I suspect few who see *Regarding Our Father* will write about outport history in quite the same way afterwards.

Gerald S. Doyle's services to Newfoundland — "his country Newfoundland," as Marjorie Doyle emphasizes — went beyond his home movies. From 1927, he published his own compilations of Newfoundland songs and stories. The free booklets were an advertising vehicle, but they also helped create and preserve the canon of Newfoundland music. For years, his radio program and his free newspaper reported the news to outport listeners and readers. Gerald S. Doyle was one of the founders of modern Newfoundland culture.

His films and the documentary his children created from them may yet become Doyle's greatest legacy. Historians are just beginning to contemplate the YouTube effect, the realization that historians of the twenty-first century will have film of everything, and it will surely shape their histories of who we were and how we looked.

For the 1930s, however, there is no similar expectation of getting film of everywhere and everything, perhaps least of all for outport Newfoundland. More than fifty years after his death, Gerald S. Doyle, with the help of the children he loved, has made the place — the country — that he adored look fresh and new. That's a piece of film history few will be able to match.

What other home movies of 1930s Canada await rediscovery?

•

Our Father: The Life and Times of Gerald S. Doyle by John W. Doyle and Marjorie Doyle can be bought most anywhere in Newfoundland. For the rest of us, Shopdownhome.com takes online orders.

Christopher Moore comments in every issue of Canada's History.

By donating to Canada's History, you are helping to support all of our programs – popularizing Canadian history, honouring our best history teachers, introducing Canadian history to a new generation, just to name a few.
YOU CAN HELP CANADA'S HISTORY:
DONATE
Your donation makes a difference!
Visit CanadasHistory.ca/Community/Donate or call 1-888-816-0997
CANADA'S HISTORY

Genealogy can be child's play

Hip tips for making family history cool for kids.

Even non-genealogists would welcome a show of interest in family history by their kids (or grandkids). The youngsters won't give a fig for the names, dates, and locales of people they've never heard of, but they might acquire a rudimentary appreciation of their heritage through genealogical activities crafted to appeal to their sensibilities.

Activities should be age-appropriate — what might interest a ten-year-old would bore the pants off a younger, or older, sibling. For kids of around five, plus or minus, energy-burning outings are the best bet, for example, a trip to a cemetery. Grade schoolers can often be amused by quirky facts, such as that great-granddad died in a lunatic asylum. With any luck, the information is "cool" or, the highest accolade, "gross."

At this age, grandma's photo albums and heirlooms may start to attract interest, especially if grandma is prepared to talk frankly about them — or about her experiences as a child of the same age in an earlier, not-plugged-in era. As kids proceed through middle school and into high school, they exercise their powers of abstract thinking and test their values; more complex family stories involving moral dilemmas just might capture their attention — for example, skeletons in the family closet.

At any age, getting kids in front of a computer may work like a charm, although you run the risk that they'd rather be playing video games. Younger kids might enjoy scanning family photos — inadvertently picking up family lore in the process. Older kids might be entertained by the detective aspect of searching online for information. Still, only the nerdiest will likely want to make a regular practice of it.

Hands-on activities may appeal to the right child, such as creating or updating a family scrapbook or drawing a family tree. (Get them to google "Bart Simpson family tree.")

The family road trip is another time-honoured way of introducing children to their heritage. Some families have had great experiences visiting every house in which mom or dad has ever lived.

For kids who are joiners, the Scouts award a heritage badge that can be earned by preparing of a family or local history. Similarly, 4-H Clubs in various provinces offer programs in heritage, scrapbooking, and other family-related activities.

ISTOCK

Many provinces give at least a nod to family history in the social studies curriculum. Preparation of a family history project for a local Heritage Fair would offer an intense educational experience. This might be an illustrated narrative of great-granddad's wartime exploits or a first-person description of the family's immigration experience. More than a thousand schools nationwide participate in Heritage Fairs, which are supported nationally by Canada's History Society. (An aside to teachers: If you have the opportunity to offer a family history module, jump at the chance. Few topics will as readily accommodate diversity and inclusiveness while teaching computer, research, and analytical skills.)

Finally, you can scour the Internet for fun ideas for family activities with a genealogical twist. Both About.com ("Genealogy for Children") and Suite101.com ("Fun Family History Projects for Children and Families") offer numerous suggestions and links. For kids who are self-starters, refer them to CanadaGenWeb for Kids (and the related WorldGenWeb for Kids). A budding map maven should consider "Tracking Your Ancestors," a mapping project outlined by Disney Family Fun.

If you really want to dedicate yourself to your kids' genealogical coaching, you might want to improve your own credentials. Brigham Young University offers an online course entitled Helping Children Love Your Family History (free, but registration required). The National Institute for Genealogical Studies provides inexpensive online courses in planning a family video, a family reunion, or a family website — all activities in which kids could happily participate.

Visit CanadasHistory.ca/magazine for links to the various organizations and websites mentioned in this column.

Paul Jones, a former publisher, is a writer, a consultant, and an avid genealogical researcher and volunteer.

KEN MCGOOGAN

Canada's Norse connection

A newly discovered Viking village is forcing Celtic-Canadians to reconsider their roots.

As archaeologist Ned Kelly stood in a field sixty kilometres north of Dublin, describing how the Vikings founded a "longphort," or fortress settlement, at this spot nearly 1,200 years ago, I realized that he was talking about the ancestors of many Canadians, including possibly some of my own. Kelly, keeper of antiquities at the National Museum of Ireland, led the expert team that recently discovered this long-lost Viking site. When we strode across this greening field near the town of Annagassan, on the Irish coast south of Dundalk Bay, we were walking atop the covered remains, yet to be excavated, of a citadel, a stone rampart, and many ancient workshops and houses.

Because the site was established early in the Viking Age (841 AD) and has remained buried beneath farmland for more than a thousand years, Linn Duachaill — pronounced lin-duke-ull, the name means "pool of the beast" — is probably the most important longphort ever discovered. From here, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, Scandinavian seafarers conducted inland raids within a radius of 125 kilometres.

For fifty years the Vikings lived at Linn Duachaill. They pillaged, plundered, traded, and took slaves. But also they formed alliances and fought alongside some of the peoples who were already in the region when they arrived. My own Viking ancestor, to offer one example, would appear to have joined the powerful northern Ui Neill family. One of his descendants, probably in the 1100s, crossed the channel to Scotland with the MacNeills.

Then came the age of Somerled, a part-Viking sea lord whose Scandinavian roots remain shrouded in controversy. His forebears may well have sailed north from the Emerald Isle, which was ruled by Vikings for more than two hundred years. Either way, Somerled fathered the Lords of the Isles, who gave rise to countless MacDonalds, MacDougalls, MacAlistairs, and others who today can be found across Canada.

SHEENA FRASER MCGOOGAN

Canada's History columnist Ken McGoogan, left, interviews archaeologist Ned Kelly about the discovery of Linn Duachaill. The pair are at the site of the former Viking settlement, located about sixty kilometres north of Dublin, Ireland.

For anyone interested in Canada's Scandinavian heritage, the discovery of Linn Duachaill complicates matters. It suggests that Canadians with ancestry in the British Isles likely have more Viking in them than they realize. Many who trace their roots to Scotland or Ireland are unaware that they have still older roots in Norway, Denmark, or Sweden. Some of their ancestors may have passed through this very longphort.

In Canada, L'Anse Aux Meadows, Newfoundland, remains the only Viking village yet discovered. This UNESCO World Heritage Site dates from around 1000 AD — 160 years later than Linn Duachaill. Two Norwegian archaeologists excavated L'Anse Aux Meadows in the 1960s, uncovering eight house sites and the remains of a ninth.

We have long known about the Orcadians, who in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries comprised the vast majority of the workforce of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Vikings ruled the Orkney Islands, at the northern tip of Scotland, for centuries and built the town of Kirkwall, including the magnificent St. Magnus Cathedral. They used the islands as a base from which to sail south into Scotland and Ireland, and also west to Iceland, Greenland, and, eventually, Newfoundland. Recent studies show that sixty percent of contemporary Orcadian males share a common genetic heritage with Norwegians. It is safe to say that the same percentage applies to the hundreds of Orcadians who, after working for the HBC, settled mainly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and fathered thousands of Canadians.

Likely the most prominent Viking connection to Canada is the community of Gimli, Manitoba, founded in the 1870s by waves of Icelandic immigrants. Today that charming town of six thousand people, situated on Lake Winnipeg seventy-five kilometres north of the Manitoba capital, is the centre of the largest concentration of people of Icelandic ancestry outside Iceland. Those born there include Arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson and writers such as David Arnason and W.D. Valgardson.

Despite all this history, only three percent of Canadians cite Norway or Sweden

Subscribe and Save!

Discover the story of Canada with the award-winning magazines dedicated to Canada and her past!

CANADA'S HISTORY

Also available in digital format!

- 6 issues per year
- As low as $29.95!

\+ Membership in Canada's History Society

Kayak

Canada's History Magazine for Kids

Also available in digital format!

- 4 issues per year
- As low as $14.95!

\+ Puzzles, games, and contests

\+ Membership in the K-Club

CANADA'S HISTORY ONLINE

- Sign up for your FREE online membership and join our growing online community
- E-newsletters
- Access to forums, for readers, teachers, and genealogists
- Online exclusives
- Invitations to Society events

Visit CanadasHistory.ca for more information | Call 1-888-816-0997

as an ancestral homeland, with tiny Denmark adding less than one per cent. The discovery of Linn Duachaill reminds us that some Canadians who rightly claim Scottish or Irish ancestry — fifteen and fourteen percent, respectively — can also assert an older Viking heritage, though they may not realize it.

Before the seafarers arrived and sacked it in 841, Linn Duachaill was the site of a medieval monastery. The Vikings transformed the monastery into a centre for trade and ship repair, and for five decades it rivalled Dublin, which the Norse founded around the same time. References continue until the year 927, Ned Kelly says, although most abandoned the site in the 890s, mainly because of the extreme tides and shallow harbour. Unlike Dublin, which is always accessible by sea, Linn Duachaill regularly becomes unreachable.

Scholars had hunted for this site since the eighteenth century. In 2010, when Kelly arrived with a small team of experts, the exact location of the longphort remained a mystery. The site lay somewhere beneath many square kilometres of rolling farm fields. The Vikings needed a spot to bring their ships ashore, and Kelly knew their settlement would also have needed a strong point or citadel and an outer enclosure or rampart.

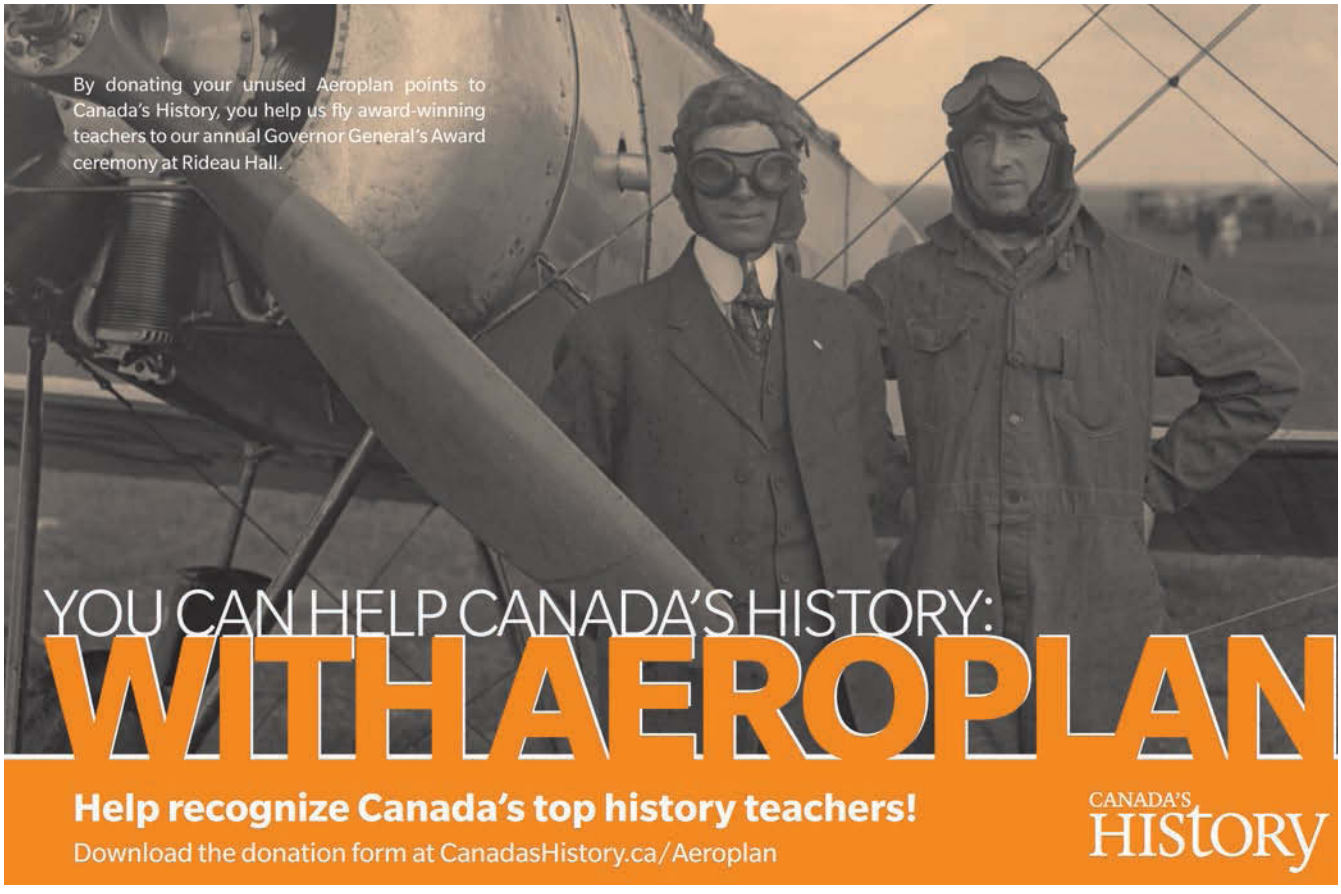
After some debate with team members, the veteran Kelly picked a spot at which to make three cuttings, each of them measuring two metres by twelve. They not only yielded artifacts, they showed that the protective rampart, together with a wide ditch, ran precisely along the line Kelly had predicted. Geophysical testing and carbon dating have since confirmed his findings. Linn Duachaill is not just immense, he noted: "Look around! It's a greenfield site, completely untouched."

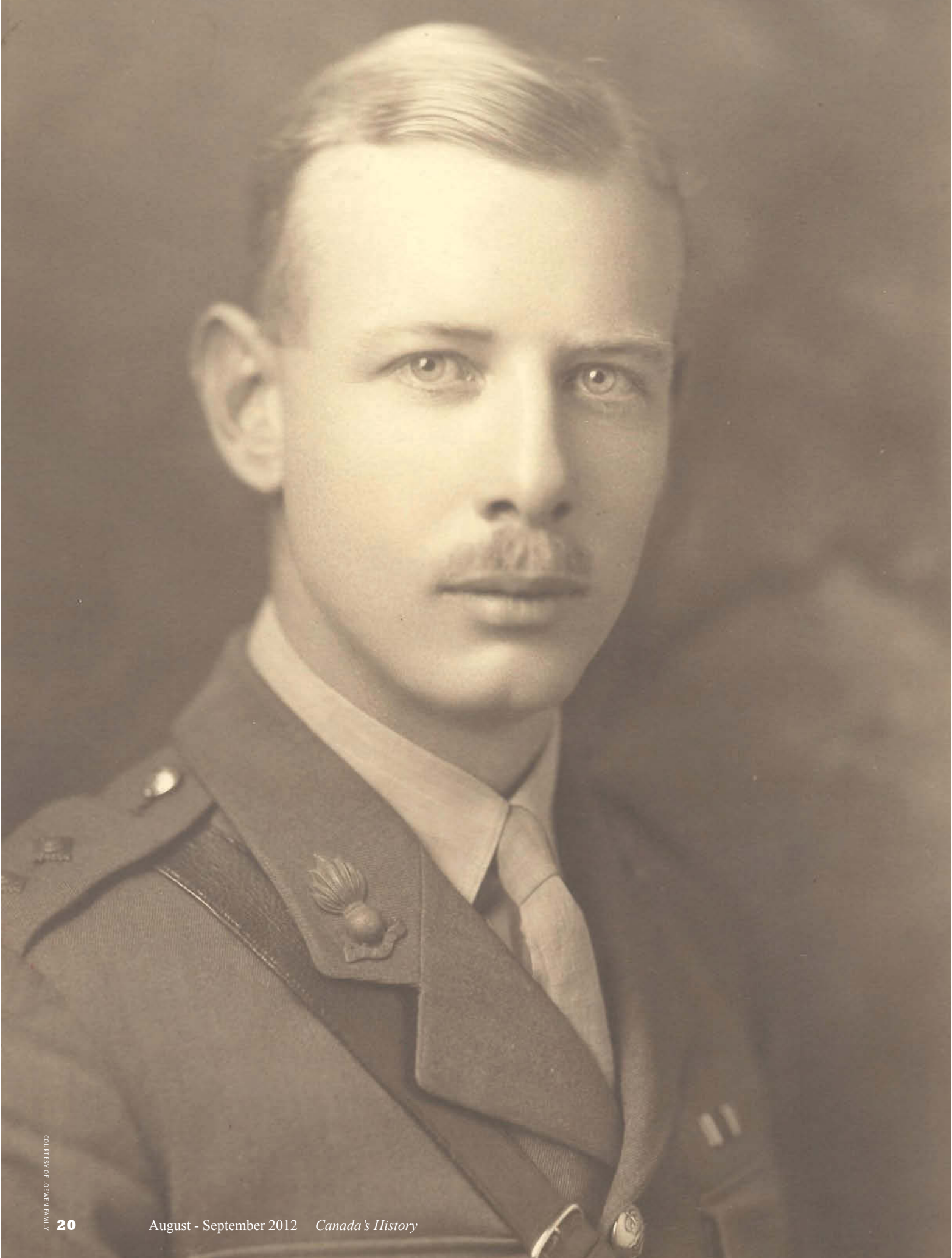
The locally based Linn Duachaill Group has established a Web presence (www.linnduachaill.ie). Filmmaker Ruthann Cassidy documented Kelly's excavation. And on August 10 the third annual Annagassan Viking Festival kicks off with a torchlight parade through the village. An even greater Viking extravaganza will be mounted next year, during the Ireland Gathering of 2013.

More targeted digs are needed, Kelly said, before large-scale excavations can be undertaken. He likes to imagine an archaeological field school emerging here. The site is large enough and rich enough, he said, "to keep two hundred archaeologists working for one hundred years."

One day, people will come from around the world, just as they do at L'Anse aux Meadows, to explore Viking ruins and reconstructions. It's a safe bet that many of them will come from Canada.

Ken McGoogan writes regularly for Canada's History. His latest book is *How the Scots Invented Canada*.


By donating your unused Aeroplan points to Canada's History, you help us fly award-winning teachers to our annual Governor General's Award ceremony at Rideau Hall.
YOU CAN HELP CANADA'S HISTORY:
WITH AEROPLAN
Help recognize Canada's top history teachers!
Download the donation form at CanadasHistory.ca/Aeroplan
CANADA'S HISTORY



COURTESY OF LOEWEN FAMILY

Cowboy Soldier

The story of the remarkable Canadian-born British general the history books won't tell you about. by Ted Barris

If truth is the first casualty of war, credit due is often the last thing to be reconciled.

To this day, one of the most decorated generals of the Second World War remains largely unknown. Canadian-born General Sir Charles Falkland Loewen served in the British army, where he was nicknamed the "Canadian cowboy soldier." And although he received little recognition for it, Loewen was one of the masterminds behind the planning of D-Day.

In fact, one fellow officer went so far as to describe Loewen as the main planner of the greatest seaborne invasion in history — the June 6, 1944, Allied landing at Normandy that led to the end of the Nazi occupation of western Europe. In a 1947 interview with American military historian Forrest C. Pogue, British General Sir Bernard Paget piled unexpected praise on Loewen for the Allies' success: "Charles Loewen, a Canadian, very capable, [did] the main planning," Paget said. "Most of the original planning was done by him — for the whole of the operation."

Loewen and his staff at the British War Office drew up an early draft of the D-Day operation in 1943. The plan, called Operation Skyscraper, is not found in most history books. Its later, more familiar incarnation — Operation Overlord — drew heavily on Loewen's earlier plan. Loewen also put together a detailed handbook outlining all the factors to be considered in the invasion.

That Loewen was under a lot of pressure at that time is evident from his unpublished memoirs. He wrote of how difficult it was to sleep with statistics, logistics, and the fate of thousands of lives racing through his head. To switch his mind off before bed, he tried reading thrillers and detective stories. Neither worked. Then he tried something completely different but, given his upbringing, remarkably fitting.

"I hit on the bright idea of tying flies," he wrote. "I set up a fly-tying table, and before going to bed sat down to tie a fly or two…. I found that this absorbed one's complete attention, while demanding no mental effort, and really unbuttoned my mind from current problems." Years later, Loewen would pursue his passion in retirement, publishing a book entitled *Fly Fishing Flies: A Short Handbook and Introduction to the Natural Trout Food of the Lakes of the Interior of British Columbia*.

While tying flies in the middle of wartime London might seem out of place, for Loewen, a Canadian who had grown up closer to the wild than to Whitehall, it was perfectly natural.

COURTESY OF LOEWEN FAMILY

Left: Charles Loewen, age 28, as a lieutenant in the British artillery in 1928.

Centre: Seven-year-old Loewen in Stanley Park, Vancouver.

Born in Vancouver on September 17, 1900, young Loewen enjoyed summers at his father's Lazy L Ranch, a six-hundred-and-fifty-hectare spread near Mamette Lake in the British Columbia Interior. His fair hair

COURTESY OF LOEWEN FAMILY

Above: General Charles Loewen (left) with American General Mark Clark in Italy in 1944.

Right, next page: Kay and Charles Loewen in India in 1929.

and blue eyes belied a penchant for rugged pursuits; he was a natural with a rifle, a fishing rod, and on horseback. He always rode wearing chaparajos — leather leggings he'd seen in the illustrated cowboy books of his boyhood. Even when he became a soldier in England, he wore his chaps to play polo, earning him the cowboy soldier moniker.

At sixteen, two years younger than the norm, Loewen enrolled at Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, where, he said, "the only thing at which I excelled was riding." The First World War was still on when he graduated at age seventeen and a half in March 1918, and he was eager to serve. However, regulations didn't allow him to receive a commission until age eighteen, nor would the Canadian army send him overseas to fight until he was nineteen, so he signed up with the British army instead.

It was while he was crossing the Atlantic as a newly commissioned second lieutenant in the British artillery that the Armistice was signed — World War I was over. Facing a financial crunch and an unclear future, Lieutenant Loewen took advantage of the convenience of being in Britain and joined the 11th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, which embarked for Palestine in 1919. His course was set — he would be a career soldier — with distinguished service in Palestine, Egypt, Burma, and India, all before he was twenty-eight.

The cowboy soldier's skill with horses was used to good effect, since animal-drawn artillery remained the norm on the frontier of the British Empire. "With our nearest superior gunner [in England] two thousand miles away," wrote Loewen, it was necessary to literally take the reins. He retrained his gunners at new riding schools, jumping courses, and stable facilities. Horses also proved good for esprit de corps: "In stables one would immediately establish a common interest with a man in the welfare of his horses," he wrote.

Horses weren't the only things on Loewen's mind when he returned home to Canada on leave in 1928. At a dance in Victoria, the twenty-eight-year-old lieutenant fell head over heels in love with an acquaintance — Kathleen "Kay" Gordon Ross. Both were awkward in the art of courting — Loewen felt inadequate on the dance floor while Ross worried about appearing silly and foolish. Moreover, Ross sensed that a career soldier's priorities did not include marriage.

"He is … not supposed to be interested in women," Ross wrote in her diary in June 1928, "but only in shooting tigers and that sort of thing."

Despite plans for a long engagement until the couple had sufficient funds, their families intervened, providing the trousseau, venue, and wedding party. They were married on October 8, 1928, and departed the next day for his new posting to Ambala in northern India. It took several months of travel by way of ships, trains, ferries, and bullock carts before they arrived at India's northern frontier on April 11, 1929. Observing the scene, the new bride wrote in her diary, "the weather and the political situation [are] warming up."

A prophetic comment, it summed up their lives together.

They were constantly on the move as Loewen continued to study, learn, and experiment. Over the next decade, Loewen attended staff colleges in India and England, applying the theory of what he learned to the practical issues faced by fighting men stationed in the most contentious regions of the Empire.

He also listened carefully to experienced frontier soldiers under whom he served. For instance, in dealings with Afghan tribesmen along India's border, Loewen opted against punitive expeditions. Instead he offered subsidies to tribesmen for good behaviour, enlisted Afghans as scouts, and showed the flag with columns of regular troops patrolling to encourage and keep the peace.

"His tactics were ahead of their time," says his son Chuck Loewen, who adds that his father learned never to hesitate if lethal action was required. "When the enemy was planning an attack and his spies told him there were raiders coming, he would hit them with his artillery before they attacked."

The Loewens had two sons, both born in India — John in 1932 and Chuck in 1934. Their arrived while their father was attending staff college in Quetta, India (now part of Pakistan).

While at Quetta, Loewen completed two exercises that would later serve him well when planning the D-Day invasion. In one instance he supplied and administered an army advancing from India to Kabul. In another he joined Royal Navy officers for a combined operation involving an opposed landing from the sea. His superiors heaped praise on his talents.

"My solutions to problems … usually were adjudged about top, though often unorthodox," Loewen wrote proudly. Meanwhile, not missing a beat, his wife Kay noted with tongue in cheek in her journal that "Charles … is thinking of getting a new hat, as his present one will be too

COURTESY OF LOEWEN FAMILY

KEN BELL/DND/LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA/PA-131438

Canadian soldiers at Courseulles-sur-Mer, France, study a German plan of the beach during D-Day landing operations.

Operation Skyscraper

As historians recorded, and as General Sir Charles Falkland Loewen envisaged, on June 6, 1944, 130,000 Canadian, British, and American troops — aboard an armada of 7,016 vessels and more than a thousand aircraft — crossed the English Channel in Operation Overlord, the largest amphibious invasion in military history.

What is less well known is that there were two drafts of the projected D-Day operation. A year earlier, in March 1943, Loewen and his logistics staff created a plan called Operation Skyscraper. The plan recommended that the assault against Hitler's "fortress Europe" occur over the beaches of Normandy at Caen, France, and that the invading force leave from Portsmouth, England. Skyscraper also recommended a diversionary force to give German intelligence the impression the attack would come ashore north and east of Normandy, at Pas de Calais. The operation would require at minimum ten divisions afloat — four in the assault and six in the follow-up.

British chiefs of staff rejected the plan because they didn't believe they had the resources available. Inter-Allied planning staff went back to the drawing board, envisioning Operation Overlord taking only "seven divisions afloat." But U.S. General Dwight D. Eisenhower and British General Bernard Montgomery thought the plan too narrow and chose to expand it to ten divisions — what Skyscraper had recommended in the first place.

D-Day did indeed require Loewen's ten divisions.

DND/LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA/PA-132651

Infantrymen of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles en route to land at Courseulles-sur-Mer, France, June 6, 1944.

small after all the fine things said about him."

Loewen shared top spot in the graduating class with Guy Milton Stewart, who went on to become a brigadier and the director of planning at the London War Office in 1941. Loewen worked with Stewart in planning D-Day until the latter died in a plane crash early in 1943.

By 1938, Loewen was back in England, teaching at a military staff college. The outbreak of war launched him in many directions, but it was his planning work — which he found tedious after a while — that became part of his enduring legacy. Besides drawing up Operation Skyscraper, Loewen also produced a second magnum opus called *Problems of the Invasion of North West Europe*. It became the Allied bible on operations such mine-clearing, vehicle passage, setting up ammunition and fuel dumps, establishing food and medical services, and constructing airfields — not to mention putting fighting troops ashore. What Loewen realized from personal experience on the battlefield was that all of these operations required space — and lots of it. War records show Loewen's preparations had "a major influence on the tactics followed" on D-Day.

By the end of 1943, Loewen admitted in his journal: "I was heartily sick and tired of staff work and anxious to join the battle." He got his wish, first with a posting to the 56th Division artillery and eventually in command of the British 1st Division during the breakout at Anzio, Italy.

On February 12, 1944, Loewen, who was by then a general, arrived at Anzio three weeks after the initial landing. He found a combined American-British beachhead stalled and hemmed in by German infantry and artillery.

Drawing on his experience on the Indian frontier, he relied on reconnaissance reports and aerial photos to determine from where the Germans were likely to stage an attack.

He set up observation posts, "taking bearings on gun flashes … to pinpoint German batteries shooting at us." Then he concentrated his own artillery fire — sometimes a hundred guns at once — on those triangulated positions.

By February 21 the crisis at Anzio began to ease. The Allies soon broke through and advanced toward Rome. By June 6, Loewen was marching alongside U.S. General Mark Clark in a victory parade through the streets of Rome.

The Americans rewarded his work in Italy with the U.S. Legion of Merit. "General Loewen's keen judgment and tactical skill contributed greatly to the success of the Allied armies in Italy," noted President Harry Truman in 1945.

Loewen received other honours as well, including the Distinguished Service Order and a knighthood from King George VI.

By all accounts, Loewen never objected to the lack of public recognition for his foresight in Normandy or his tactics at Anzio. The outcome was what mattered. And, as complex and demanding as his responsibilities were, the general never seemed to lose perspective. As his son John recounted: "His philosophy was, first you look after your soldiers, then the officers, and lastly yourself."

This philosophy was illustrated one morning at Anzio, when Loewen awoke to discover a large crater next to the hole in the ground where he'd erected his tent; the general had slept right through the explosion. One of his troops, a gunner named Clarke, appeared shaken and pale. "How are you?" Loewen asked.

"Well, sir," he said, "it seems a bit chancy here, doesn't it?"

"Well, Clarke, how big do you suppose the beachhead is? Actually … more than eighty square miles…. If you dig yourself a good deep sleeping hole, it will occupy about two square yards. Divide that into the beachhead and you get the odds against a shell hitting you." Loewen noted that Clarke looked relieved and thereafter never showed any sign of fear or worry.

When the Second World War ended, General Loewen still had fifteen years of distinguished service ahead of him. He served as commander-in-chief of Far East land forces, as adjutant general to the forces, and as aide-de-camp to the Queen.

After retiring in 1959, Loewen and his family returned to Canada, settling first in British Columbia and later in Ontario. Loewen died in 1986. A large military funeral was held at CFB Borden, Ontario, to mark his passing.

HUDSON'S
BAY COMPANY
by ASSOULINE

A vivid tribute to the past and present of Hudson's Bay Company — told in a series of lush historical and contemporary images.

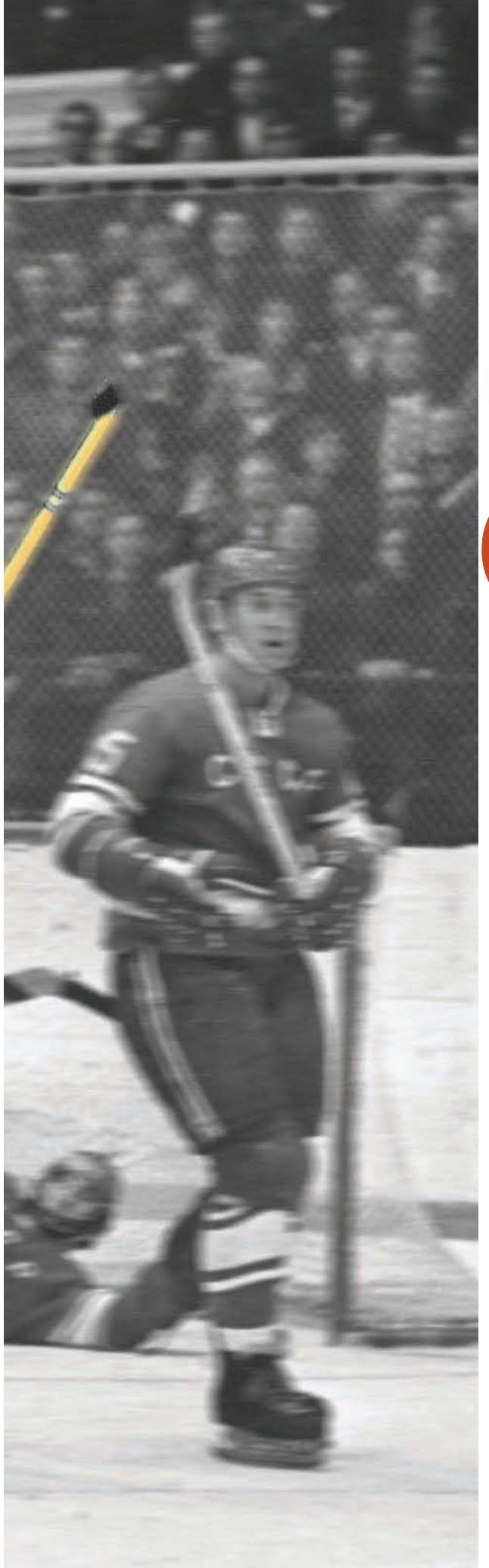
With a forward by Vanity Fair editor-in-chief Graydon Carter.

Now available at **thebay.com** and select locations of The Bay across Canada.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson
ESTABLISHED 1670 / CONSTITUÉE EN 1670
CANADA

Paul Henderson celebrates after scoring the winning goal of the 1972 Summit Series in this partly colourized version of a photo taken by Frank Lennon of the *Toronto Star*.

GETSOCK/MICHEL GROLEAU ILLUSTRATION



HOCKEY'S COLD WAR

Canada's national sport was never the same after the hair-raising, stomach-churning 1972 Summit Series. *by Bruce Dowbiggin*

For some Canadians it's a forty-year-old moment indelibly seared into their memories. For others it's a hockey legend from the past, a story passed down, by their parents and grandparents, of an epic struggle for freedom and hockey supremacy. The 1972 Summit Series between Canada and the Soviet Union is seen as a defining moment in Canadian history and as the birth of a larger role for the country in the world.

For three weeks in September of 1972, the country was gripped by a hockey showdown played across Canada and winding up in Moscow. People above a certain age talk of the "Where were you?" moment when journeyman player Paul Henderson delivered Canada from disaster with a win in the final match of the eight-game series. When Henderson raised his arms in Moscow that September 28th afternoon in 1972, an entire country felt a weight lifted from its shoulders and a sense of hockey justice being served.

Players and fans alike remember the showdown as a battle between

MELCHIOR DIGIACOMO/GETTY IMAGES

Above: Yvan Cournoyer (left) and Bill White wait for the faceoff during a 1972 Summit Series game in Moscow.

Right: Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau with Canadian and Soviet players in Montreal before the opening game of the Summit Series.

Right page: Centre Phil Esposito appears unhappy with a referee's call. Poor officiating was an issue during the Summit Series.

democratic Canada and the "evil empire" of the Soviet Union. But the real significance of the series was much greater. Canada had come off a frustrating decade where it had been unable to play its best players in the world championships or the Olympics, even as faux-amateur Soviet and Czechoslovakian teams garnered gold medals with players employed by the militaries of those countries. When Team Canada returned in triumph from Moscow, the once-insular culture of hockey had gone irrevocably global.

To understand the clash of cultures between Canada and the Soviets, it's important to understand the country as it stood that steamy September day when the series began in the Montreal Forum.

"Canada was so much more isolated in those days," recalls goalie Ken Dryden, who had a perfect view of the Soviets' magic that night from his post in Canada's net. "Canadians didn't travel the way they do today. For most of the fans who accompanied us to Moscow, it was probably their first trip not just to Russia but to Europe itself. We didn't know as much of the world as we do now, and the same went for our view of the place of hockey in the world. It coloured everyone's view of the series."

Canada then was still influenced by the self-reliant immigrant experience, and Team Canada itself was a collection of competing cultures or clans. For instance, Dryden, the Hamilton, Ontario-born son of a successful businessman and philanthropist of Scottish descent, represented one founding nation, while francophone Yvan Cournoyer of Drummondville, Quebec, represented another. Meanwhile, teammates and brothers Frank and Peter Mahovlich, born to Croatian parents in the Ontario mining town of Timmins, stood for more newly arrived Canadians.

Recalls author Adam Gopnik, a Montreal native: "All of our clans [were] working together against another. I was in the Forum for Game 1 when we lost 7–3, and I can remember the air, the life going out of an entire country, both Quebec and the rest of Canada. We didn't appreciate how good the Russians in the seventies were because we still saw it through the very narrow prism

MELCHIOR DIGIACOMO/GETTY IMAGES

of our own clan rivalry."

Our hockey culture was also influenced by Canada's military experience in the two world wars. Canadians earned a reputation as fearless warriors who got the job done when others could not. Ulf Nilsson, a Swedish player who competed against Team Canada and in the NHL, recalled the attitude of Canadian teams: "We wanted very much to win," Nilsson recalled. "But the Canadian would kill you to win." Many of the Canadian fans who sweated out the eight games had themselves had first-hand experience of real combat in Europe or the Pacific. The notion of Canada's hockey warriors going into the heart of Soviet darkness to revive that fighting spirit was never far from the minds of most Canadian hockey fans.

What is forgotten from that era, however, is the unrequited sense of frustration Canada felt as it finally got to play its best against the Soviet Union. In the 1960s, international hockey was a wasteland for Canada dominated by an Irish travel agent named Bunny Ahearne, who ruled the International Ice Hockey Federation as its autocratic president.

It was always thought that Ahearne had a grudge against Canada; if he didn't, he made a good impersonation of a man with that mission. Using the ironclad definitions of amateur that were imposed by the International Olympic Committee, which somehow excused the military personnel from Soviet bloc nations, Ahearne kept Canada's best out of the medals and ensured that the Soviets were perennial champions. There were also the matters of the larger international ice surface and refereeing that took a negative view of Canada's robust notion of physical play.

Dryden, who played internationally for Canada in the 1969 World Cup in Stockholm, remembers Ahearne the way some people remember evil wrestling managers. "He dominated the sport," recalls Dryden. "It never seemed like a level playing field for Canada." The final straw came in 1970. Canada had been represented till that point by the teams of students, dreamers, and castaways assembled by Father David Bauer. It was Bauer, a priest and teacher who coached college hockey, who first came up with the idea of forming a national team of top amateurs. The Basilian priest — whose brother Bobby Bauer had been a star in Boston — favoured speed, skill, and self-discipline over the NHL's bloodthirsty attitude toward the sport. Once, when a Swedish player threw his stick into the Canadian bench, cutting Father Bauer, he was the one restraining his players from seeking revenge.

The late Carl Brewer, the iconoclastic NHL star who left the league to play for Canada in 1967, remembered hockey of the 1960s this way: "There was the Soviet school of Anatoli Tarasov. Then there was the Father Bauer school. Then there was the NHL 'try harder' school."

Even though the Canadian teams of the 1960s had fine players in Marshall Johnston, Fran Huck,

MELCHIOR DIGIACOMO/GETTY IMAGES

It became gospel that, to beat the mighty Soviets, Canada would need to use pros.

Terry O'Malley, Brian Conacher, and Seth Martin, it became gospel that, to beat the mighty Soviets, Canada would need to use pros. Years of careful negotiations by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association finally resulted in an agreement to let a limited number of Canadian pros play in the world championships in 1970 in Winnipeg. But then Avery Brundage, the crusty ruler of the International Olympic Committee, decreed that anyone who played against the "tainted" Canadians — who qualified as amateurs if they did not play professional hockey for six weeks before

MELCHIOR DIGIACOMO/GETTY IMAGES

Goalie Tony Esposito raises his stick in frustration after letting in a goal during Game 5 of the series. Canada lost the game 5-4.

THE SHOCK OF WINNING JUST ONCE IN FOUR GAMES ON CANADIAN SOIL PUT THE REPUTATIONS OF MANY LEGENDS IN PERIL.

the international championships — would lose their eligibility to play in the Olympics. The IIHF deal with the CAHA collapsed as a result. Angered, Canada withdrew from international play and cancelled the Winnipeg world championships for 1970. "It was very frustrating for us," says Dryden.

That simmering sense of rage played large in the national mood leading into the 1972 Summit Series. Canadians believed they had the best players and the best system. But this hubris had an unintended backlash. Having never been given the chance to strut its stuff against the awkward-looking Soviets in their ragtag equipment, Canada grew too confident, almost complacent. If Bobby Orr, Brad Park, Frank Mahovlich, and Phil Esposito were unleashed upon the comrades, it would be an 8–0 whitewash, declared NHL reporters when news of the series broke.

Condescending scouting reports on Soviets such as Valeri Kharlamov, Igor Yakushev, and Vladislav Tretiak predicted a slaughter of epic proportions. "It seems that Tretiak is still too inexperienced to stand up to the NHL sharpshooters," went the report prepared by Toronto scout Bob Davidson.

Henderson believed the level of competition would be so low that it wasn't worth accepting the invitation to training camp — he was looking forward to a vacation with his family on the Rhine River. "I thought the NHL's elite would Zamboni the Soviets into the ice," writes Henderson in *Shooting for Glory*. "It would be no contest, so why get excited?" It was Olympic trap shooter Susan Nattrass who set him straight: "You've got to play. There may never be another series like it," she told Henderson.

Henderson cancelled his vacation and made it onto the roster, motivated by the idea of not just winning the series but humiliating the Russians. "I thought it would be a tremendous embarrassment if we lost even one game … we knew we were the best. We know that our system [i.e., democracy] was better than their system [i.e., communism]. A 15–0 win in the first game would really show them."

The reality of Game 1, of course, was that the magical Kharlamov and his friends delivered a

humiliating 7–3 defeat to Canada in the stifling heat of the Montreal Forum. Team Canada rallied in Game 2 for a 4–1 victory. Game Three was tied 4–4 and Game 4 was a 5–3 victory for the Soviets.

The shock of winning just once in four games on Canadian soil put the reputations of many legends in peril. Canadians began turning against the players of Team Canada, many of whom appeared out of shape. The sense of panic was not helped when four members of the team, including New York Rangers star Vic Hadfield, abandoned the team halfway through the series.

The desperation of the moment was summed up in captain Phil Esposito's impassioned plea to Canadians in a television interview following the Game 4 loss in Vancouver, when Team Canada was booed off the ice by fans. "To the people across Canada, we tried, we gave it our best, and to the people that boo us, geez, I'm really, all of us guys are really disheartened and we're disillusioned, and we're disappointed at some of the people. We cannot believe the bad press we've got, the booing we've gotten in our own buildings."

According to Henderson, there was a noticeable shift in the public's mood after Esposito delivered his emotional statement. "As soon as Espo returned to the dressing room, he got a phone call from a woman in Newfoundland," Henderson writes in *Shooting for Glory*. "She called Phil to tell him he was dead on with his speech. People across Canada started to react just as we had hoped. They supported us with cards, letters, petitions, telegrams, and all kinds of messages, wishing us luck and setting the stage for the nearly three thousand people who made the trip to Moscow with us."

Henderson's bravura performance (scoring the winner in the final three games) pulled Canada back from the precipice. In the end, Canada's will to win won the series. That will bordered on the ugly at times. Bobby Clarke is remembered for a vicious two-handed slash in Game 6 that broke the ankle of Soviet star Kharlamov, effectively removing Russia's top goal scorer as a threat. That incident cemented the belief that Canada would do anything to win.

Another nasty image from the showdown include J.P. Parise threatening to hit referee Josef Kompalla over the head with his stick after the unpopular ref assessed questionable penalties against several Canadian players. There was also the heated incident where the KGB apprehended series organizer Alan Eagleson after Eagleson made a ruckus in the crowd over a delay in the goal light going on when Canada scored. Canadian players and coaches rushed over to surround Eagleson, who was released and escorted to the Team Canada bench.

The great irony of Canada's triumph was that, while the fanatical desire to win carried the day, the purported supremacy of Canada's style of play was shattered forever. "We went into the series expecting to win and show that we had the best style of play," says Dryden. "We managed one of those goals. But we realized that our game wasn't the only way to succeed. The sport in Canada was never the same after seeing the Soviets."

The on-ice transformation forced on Canada by the surprising skill of the Soviets was immediate. Soon after the Canada-Russia series, international matches became a staple of the sport, with Soviet and Czech teams touring North America. The great contests of the Canada Cup beginning in 1976, the 1979 Challenge Cup, the 1987 Rendez-Vous, and open Olympic hockey competition (since 1998) have became the stages for the best hockey on the planet. Foreign players, too, began appearing on rosters as the rivalry between the NHL and the WHA forced clubs to explore new sources of talent. That would not have happened as soon — if at all — had the 1972 games not been played and had they not been so close.

BORIS SPREMO/GETSTOCK

Paul Henderson flashes a victory sign after reading about Canada's hockey win over the Soviet Union in 1972. Henderson was the hero of the series, scoring the winning goal.

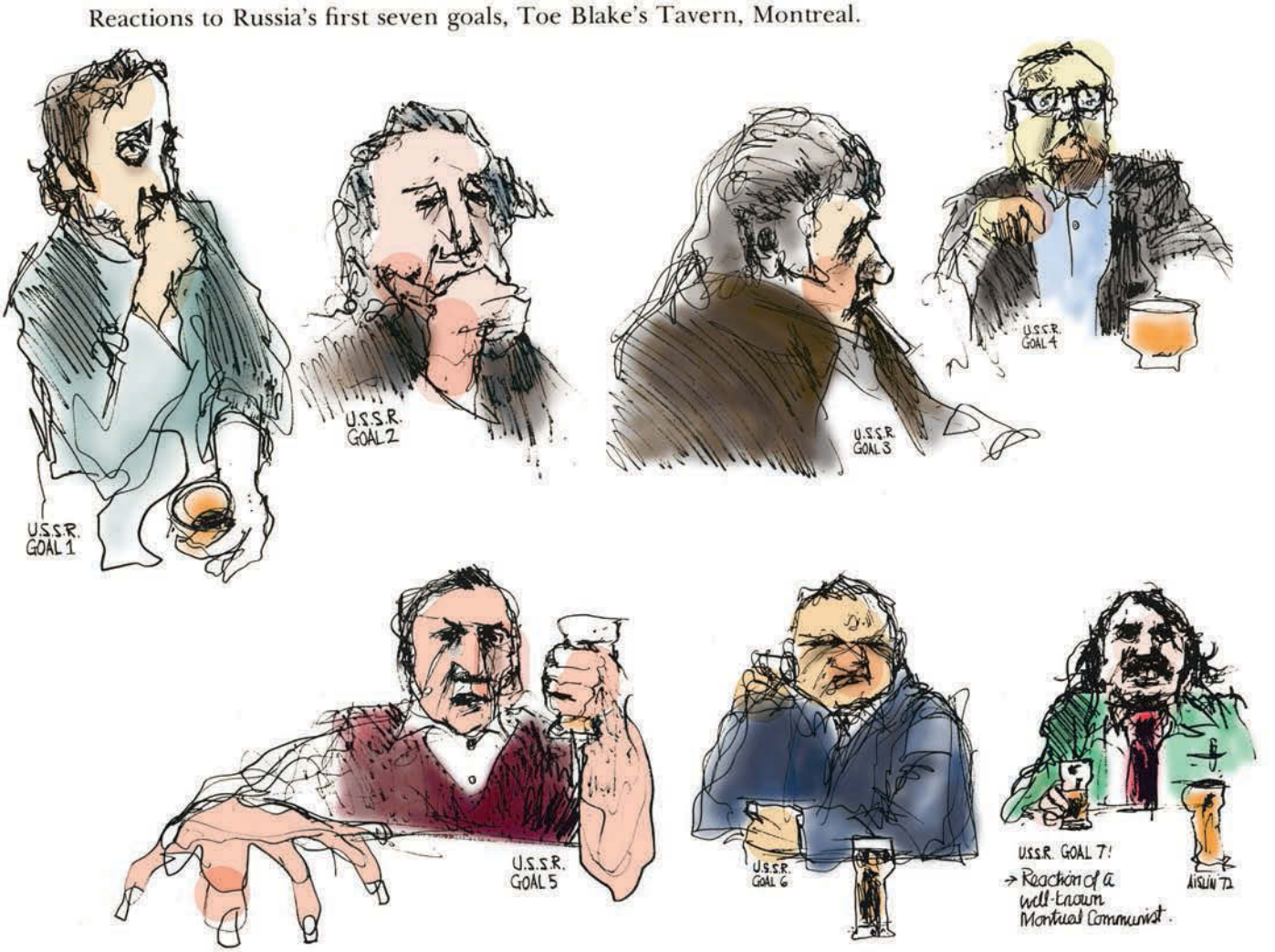
Another change is that almost one hundred percent of NHL players in the mid-1960s were Canadian; now almost half come from outside Canada. Canadian kids wear NHL jerseys bearing names like Ovechkin and Kovalchuk, who play for Russia internationally. The example of the Soviets' unique training methods also revolutionized the teaching of hockey in Canada, prompting a new emphasis on skill and speed in Canadian minor hockey. In Brantford, Ontario, Walter Gretzky saw the success of the Soviet methods and applied some of them to train his young son Wayne, who went on to become the greatest offensive player the sport has ever seen.

The win in the Summit Series also redefined hockey's place within Canada's identity, says *Globe and Mail* columnist and author Jeffrey Simpson: "I think [the win] produced in Canada a kind of rallying around the sport as a repository of our national hopes. There are a number of nations that devote a lot of their energy to a single sport, and we're one of them. And our sport is hockey."

WE'RE STILL NUMBER ONE!!
CCCP
AISLIN '12

On Thin Ice

In 1972, the Montreal Gazette's Terry Mosher (a.k.a. Aislin) was in Moscow to cover the Canada-Russia Summit Series. Here's how hockey's cold war unfolded, as seen through Aislin's eyes — and pen. *by Terry Mosher*


Reactions to Russia's first seven goals, Toe Blake's Tavern, Montreal.
U.S.S.R. GOAL 1
U.S.S.R. GOAL 2
U.S.S.R. GOAL 3
U.S.S.R. GOAL 4
U.S.S.R. GOAL 5
U.S.S.R. GOAL 6
U.S.S.R. GOAL 7!
→ Reaction of a well-known Montreal Communist.
AISLIN 72

Drowning our sorrows

Forty years ago, Toe Blake's Tavern was a busy place on any Saturday night. But on the night of September 2, 1972, the place was jammed to its fluorescent-lit rafters with patrons wanting to watch the first game of the momentous Canada-Russia hockey series. The game was being played a few short blocks away in the old Montreal Forum. We arrived early to ensure we had seats. I was with my pal Nick Auf der Maur, a notorious local journalist, boulevardier, and left-leaning gadfly. He was the only person in the room cheering for the Soviets. The mood in the room was like that all over Canada — initial optimistic euphoria that rapidly changed to shock and anger as the Soviet team quickly gained the upper hand. I sketched the souring faces around me after each successive Russian goal, ending with a final doodle of a beaming Auf der Maur after Russian goal number seven!

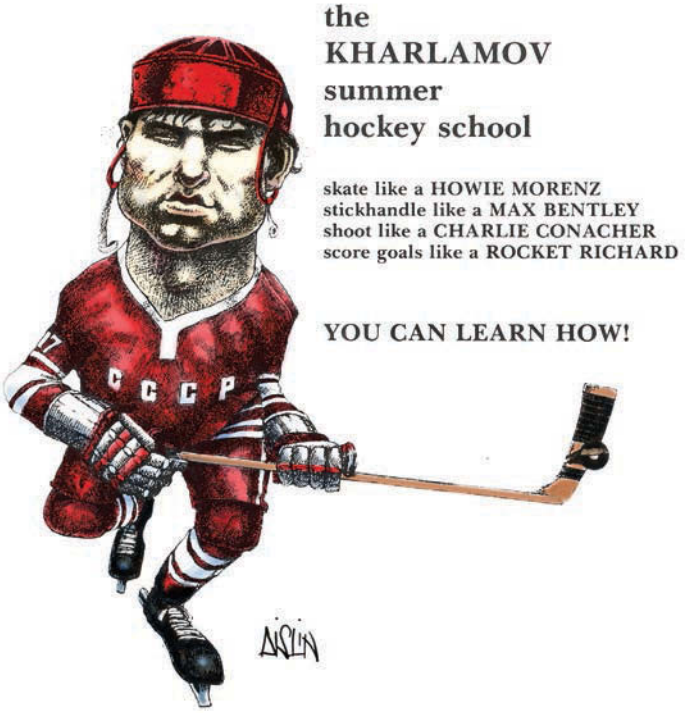
After the drawings ran in my newspaper, the *Montreal Gazette*, I was asked to illustrate a book on the series that would be written by Jack Ludwig. A three-way deal between the *Gazette*, McClelland and Stewart and *Maclean's* magazine was arranged to pay my way to Moscow. What follows are my notes and cartoons following each successive game.

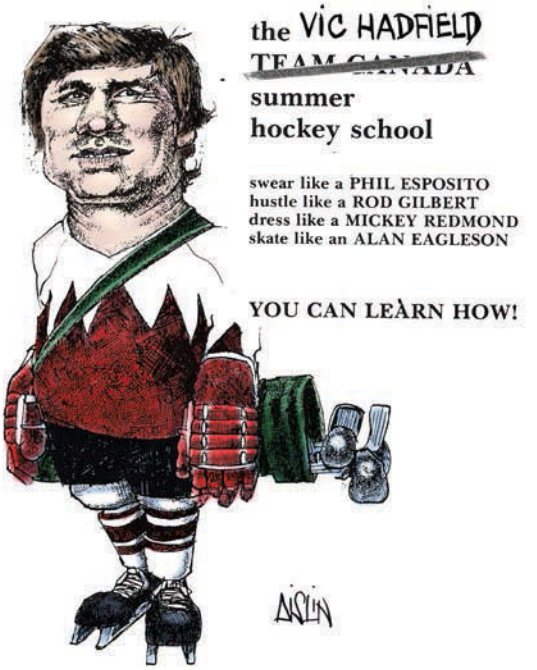
Trilinguisme.

What's in a name?

The second game was played in Toronto. I again watched alongside a nervous crowd in Toe Blake's. Cautious relief was expressed after Canada won the game handily 4–1. Several of our players put up sterling performances, including Montreal hometown favourites Yvan Cournoyer and Serge Savard.

In the tavern, we noted that the legendary Toronto hockey broadcaster, Foster Hewitt, had done his homework by thoroughly memorizing the names of all of the Soviet players. However, as usual, and typical of many English-speaking Canadians, Hewitt mangled the pronunciation of all of the French-Canadian player's names.





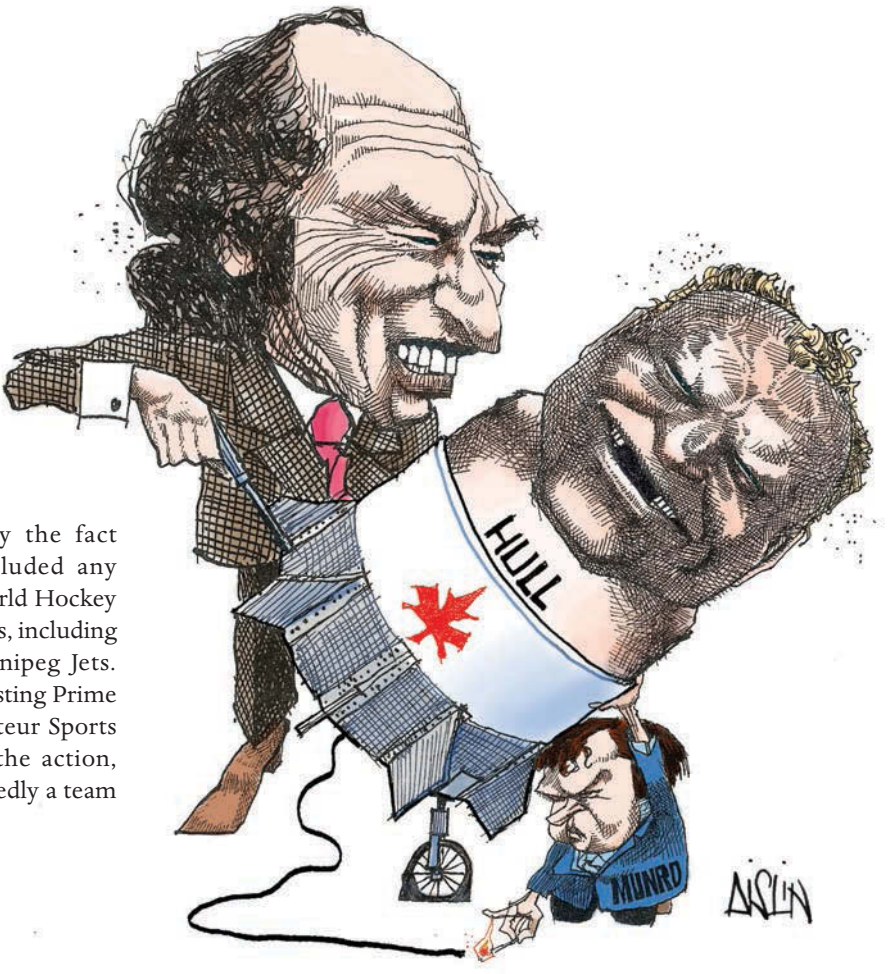
Getting schooled

The action for Game 3 shifted to Winnipeg, where one of the hardest-fought games of the whole series ended in a 4–4 tie. I realized, watching this game, that Soviet winger Valeri Kharlamov was one of the best hockey players I had ever seen. He dazzled us with crisp discipline that we had not witnessed in our NHL stars for some time.

Later, as the action shifted to Moscow, four players, including New York Ranger forward Vic Hadfield, decided to go home because they were getting little or no ice time. Hadfield had failed to score in the two games he had played in Canada and was told he would sit out the rest of the series in Moscow. Critics attacked Hadfield and the other players, saying they had chickened out.

What the Hull?!?

Winnipegers were angered by the fact that Team Canada had excluded any members of the renegade World Hockey Association league from playing in the series, including hometown star Bobby Hull of the Winnipeg Jets. Therefore, I drew a popular cartoon suggesting Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and federal Amateur Sports Minister John Munro launch Hull into the action, where he deserved to be if this was supposedly a team of Canada's best players.

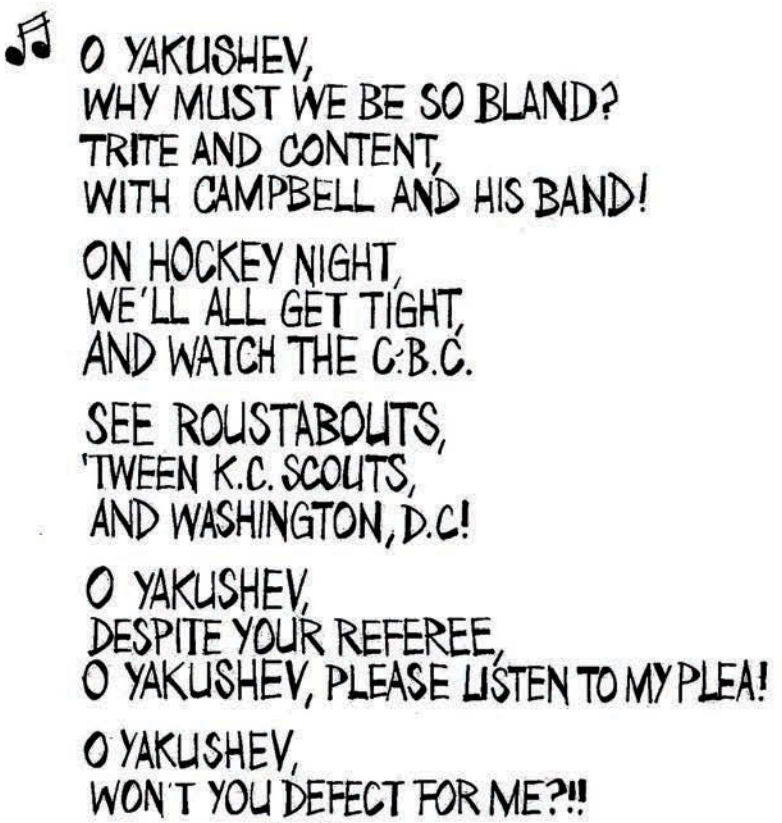


Party on, comrades

Being the last minute, the only way my backers could get me on a flight to Russia was by squeezing me onto a pre-organized Canada-Russia hockey tour along with my boyhood idol, Maurice Richard. For a young cartoonist, this was a dream assignment.

On the airplane, everyone was given a free bottle of Canadian whisky and a carton of cigarettes. So, I remember little of the journey. Furthermore, in Moscow, the discomfort of dealing with incessant lineups, confusing hotel arrangements, language difficulties, and KGB guys in pointed shoes (really) was rounded off at the corners by my discovery of cheap red-pepper vodka in the Berezka tourist stores.

The worst that happened to us — the only time Rocket Richard blew his gasket — was at the end of our stay, when bus officials would not let our group leave for the airport for two hours until someone returned a room key that had been stolen as a souvenir. Anyway, we were there for the hockey. And what great hockey it was!



Woe, Canada!

Game 5 — the first game in Moscow — started out well enough for Team Canada, with the team leading 3–0 at the beginning of the third period. But then, inspired by the fast play of Aleksandr Yakushev, Russian players scored five times in the third period. Final score: Russia 5, Canada 4. Some Canadians then expressed a wish that, instead of Hadfield returning home, Yakushev had defected to Canada!

Mugged!

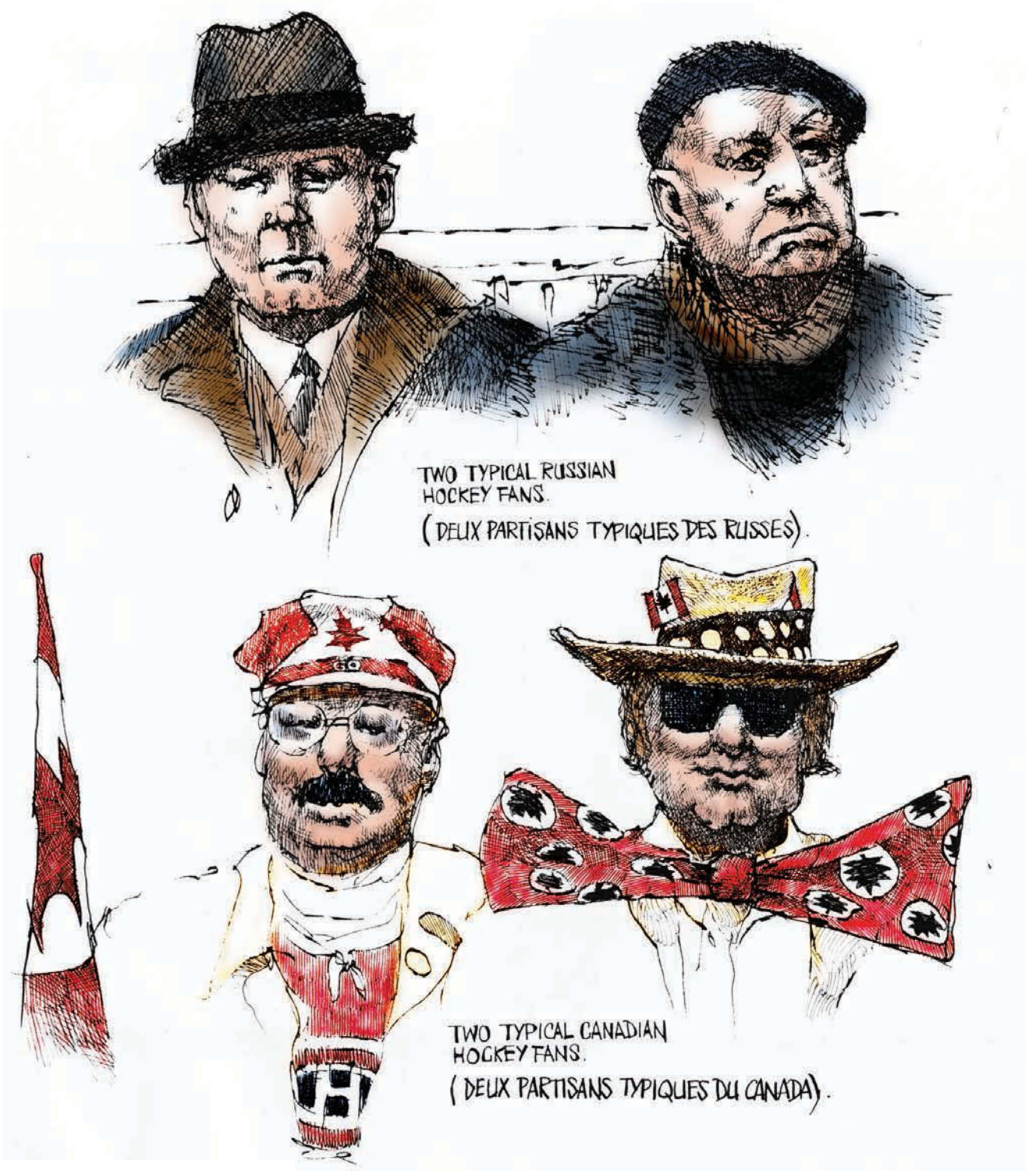
Here is an interesting footnote: A number of years later, I was giving a speech in Montreal about the art of political cartooning. I hadn't noticed that former NHL president Clarence Campbell was in the audience. He approached me after the talk and congratulated me, saying that he thoroughly enjoyed my work.

However, he added, some cartoonist had drawn an awful cartoon of him during the Canada-Russia hockey series of 1972, taking the Stanley Cup into a pawn shop. He wondered if I had ever seen the cartoon and who that terrible cartoonist was? "Sorry, Mr. Campbell," I replied, "I have no idea who might have drawn that cartoon!"

Child's play

What had become apparent to observant Canadians during the 1972 series was that Russian coaching techniques had advanced well beyond those being used in Canada. As Team Canada coach Harry Sinden put it, "I haven't seen any Russian that couldn't play in the NHL." Well-thought-out exercises and techniques were being applied in a thorough and academic way to talented youngsters, even at a very early age.

Authorities told writer Jack Ludwig that the Soviet hockey program forbids bodychecks for the first seven or eight years of play in the little leagues. Instead, emphasis was placed on skating, durability skills, and muscle development.



Game faces

When I took on this assignment, I was handed a bag full of expensive camera equipment and press photographer credentials. My newspaper was not going to let the Russians know that I was a political cartoonist! Therefore, I was positioned at ice level in the photographers' section of the Luzhniki Ice Palace in Moscow. Often, I would look up into the crowd for possible character sketches.

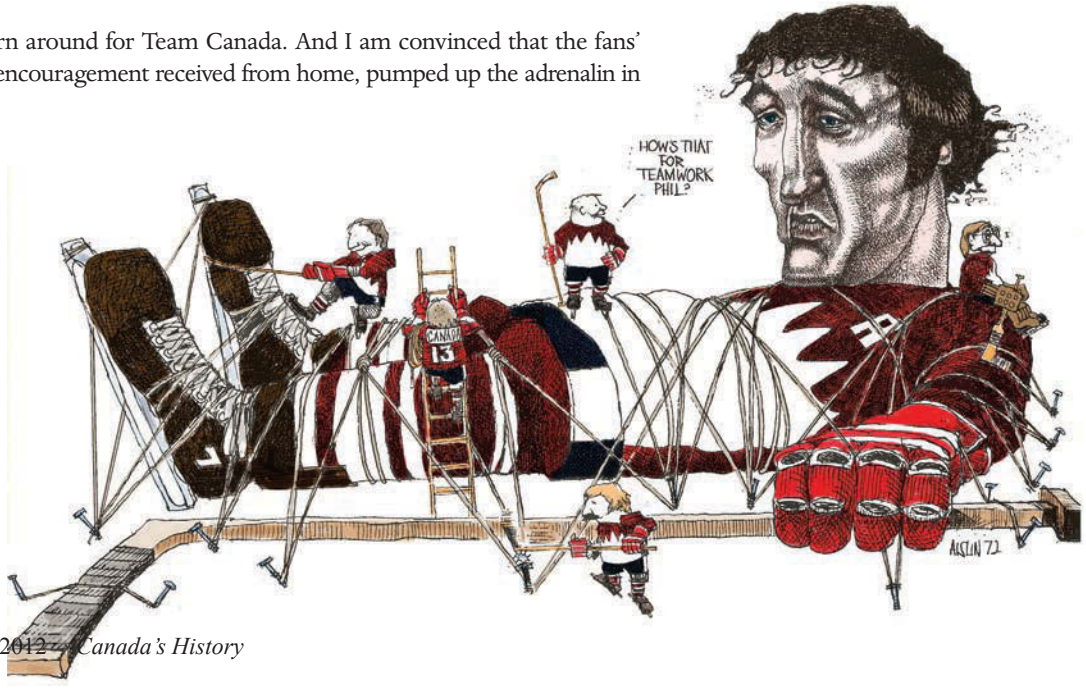
There were so many *militsia* — military types — in the arena that, at first, I thought they were ushers. All three thousand Canadian fans looked like a typical group that had come to celebrate a Grey Cup weekend, complete with horns, cowbells, placards, and thousands of Canadian flags in every conceivable size and shape. In contrast, the Russian fans were all dressed in bland blues, greys, and blacks. By the final game, however, the Russians had learned to be just as loud as the boisterous Canucks — they incessantly whistled their displeasure.

Fit to be tied

With Game 4 in Vancouver, Team Canada hit bottom. In fact, the final score of 5–3 in favour of the Soviets didn't really reflect how badly the Canadians played. Brad Park, Frank Mahovlich, Vic Hadfield, and Rod Gilbert played like rank amateurs. Furthermore, the great Ken Dryden had let in twelve goals in the two games that he had played in Montreal and Vancouver!

The only Canadian player who continued to carry the flag high in Vancouver was the relentless Phil Esposito. After the game, I drew Esposito as a frustrated Gulliver being tied to the ground by his incompetent Lilliputian teammates. When Esposito later saw the cartoon, he told me that if it was printed he personally would wipe the floor with my (then) very long hair. Presumably Esposito did not realize the cartoon of him was a favourable one.

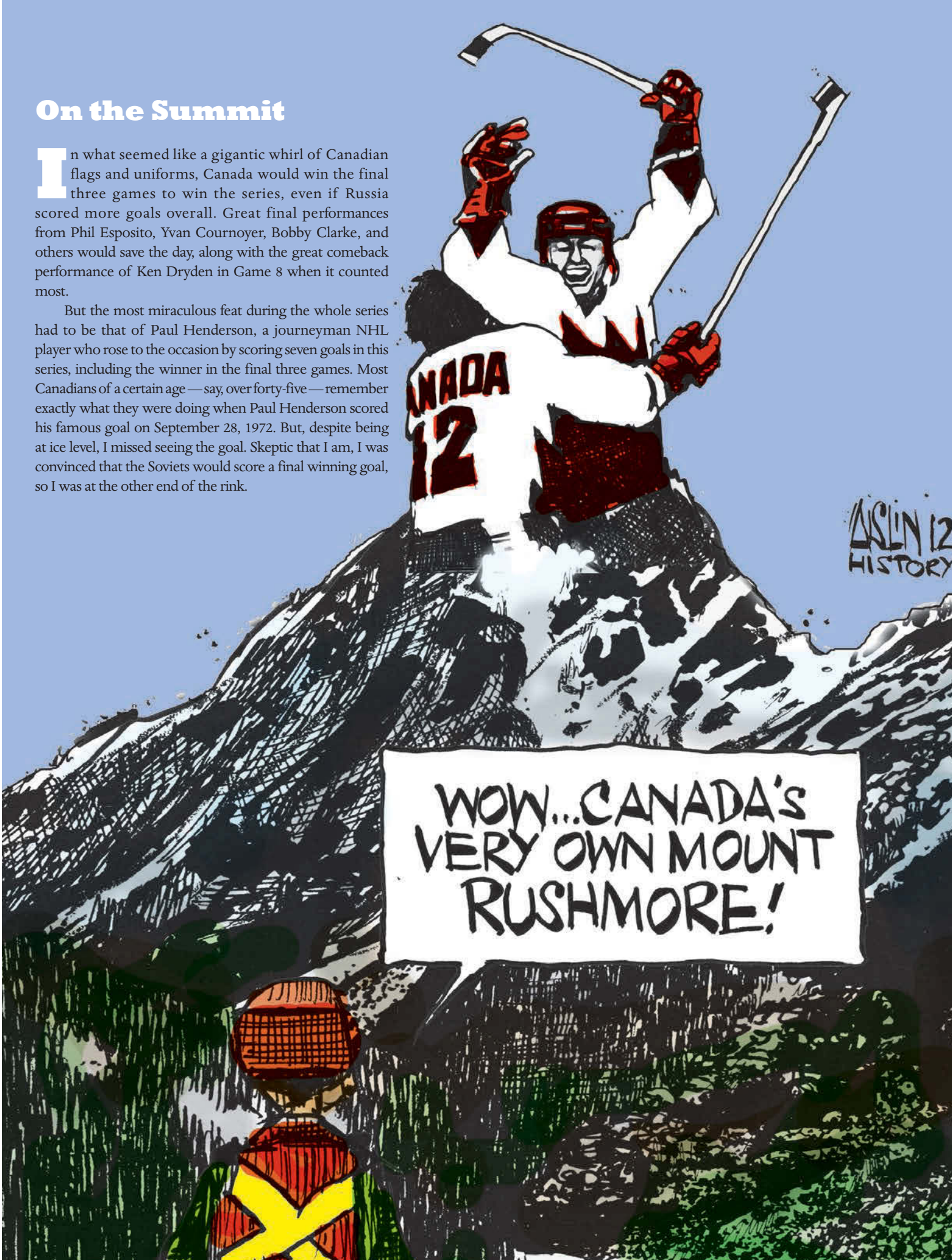
However, things were about to turn around for Team Canada. And I am convinced that the fans' enthusiasm, both in the arena and the encouragement received from home, pumped up the adrenalin in the Team Canada players.



On the Summit

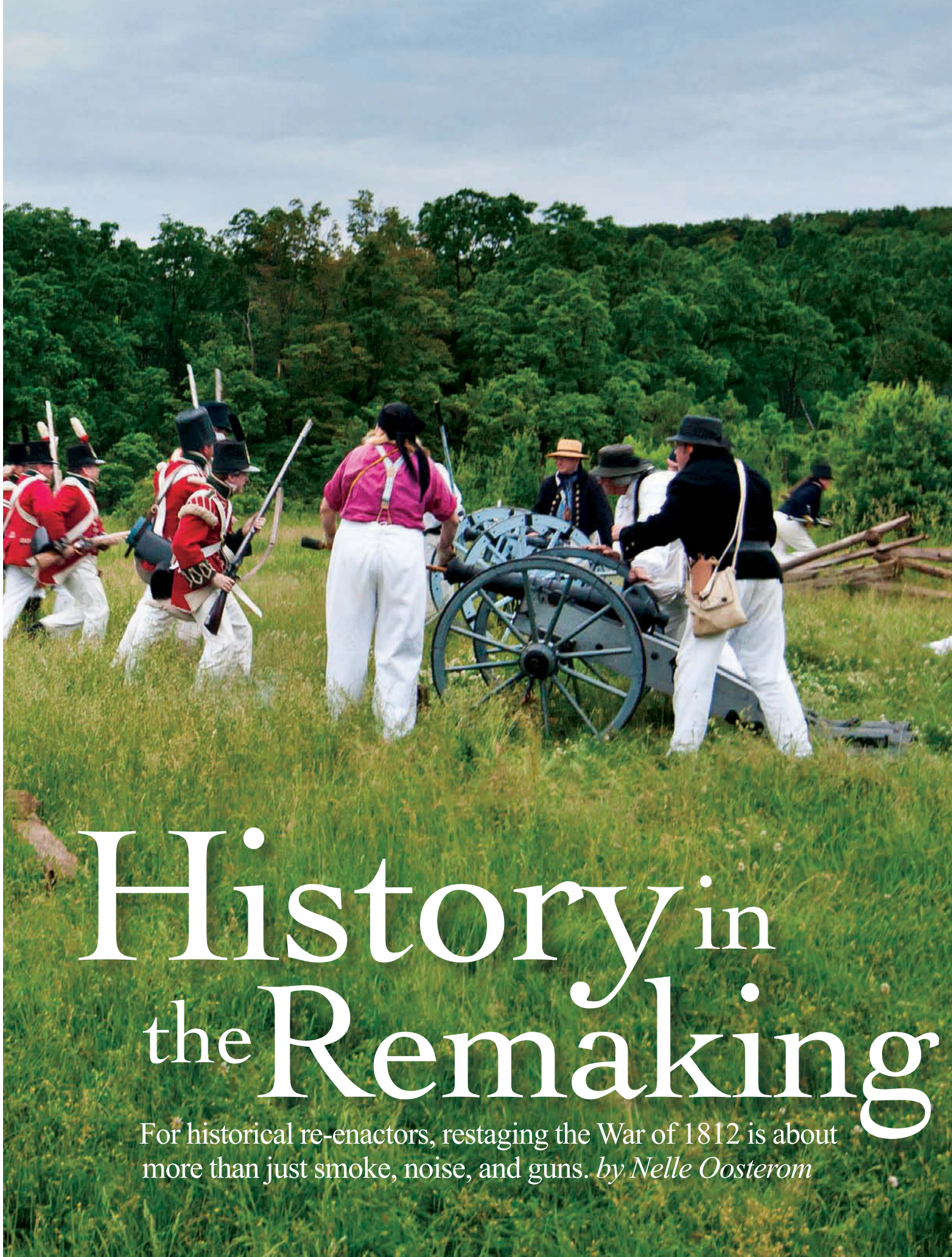
In what seemed like a gigantic whirl of Canadian flags and uniforms, Canada would win the final three games to win the series, even if Russia scored more goals overall. Great final performances from Phil Esposito, Yvan Cournoyer, Bobby Clarke, and others would save the day, along with the great comeback performance of Ken Dryden in Game 8 when it counted most.

But the most miraculous feat during the whole series had to be that of Paul Henderson, a journeyman NHL player who rose to the occasion by scoring seven goals in this series, including the winner in the final three games. Most Canadians of a certain age — say, over forty-five — remember exactly what they were doing when Paul Henderson scored his famous goal on September 28, 1972. But, despite being at ice level, I missed seeing the goal. Skeptic that I am, I was convinced that the Soviets would score a final winning goal, so I was at the other end of the rink.



British soldiers advance to overrun American cannons in a restaging of the Battle of Stoney Creek.

RON SCHEFFLER



History in the Remaking

For historical re-enactors, restaging the War of 1812 is about more than just smoke, noise, and guns. *by Nelle Oosterom*

It's hard not to notice that Sergeant Alexander Fraser of the 49th Regiment of Foot is looking, well, a little scruffy. The knees of his grey trousers are patched and his uniform is worn at the edges and a little dusty, like it's been in a battle. Which it has.

Sergeant Fraser — who goes by Jim Hill when he's not in his War of 1812 uniform — is a historical re-enactor. Authenticity is important to him. Soldiers don't come out of a fight looking clean and spiffy, after all.

"They're living in this day after day, so their uniforms are going to be a little rough around the edges," explains Hill, who joined with hundreds of other like-minded people in Stoney Creek, Ontario, on a weekend in June to recreate a key battle in the conflict between British North America and the United States.

RON SCHEFFLER

Whole families often take part in re-enactments. Emily Arnt (centre) and sisters Bridgit and Kaity Hersee are in costume at the site of the Battle of Stoney Creek.

The Battle of Stoney Creek — which took place June 6, 1813 — has been re-enacted every year for the past thirty-one years and is the longest-running War of 1812 re-enactment in North America.

In the battle, an outnumbered British force attacked an encampment of American invaders, sending the latter into retreat and effectively halting the American advance into the Niagara region. It's considered a turning point in the war.

The annual commemoration of the battle attracts people from both sides of the border. Entire families get into the act, camping under the stars in canvas tents, cooking over open fires, consuming the simple food and drink of the period — such as bread, beef, and tea — and, of course, wearing the appropriate garb. Not everyone looks like an army regular — those who stroll the grounds of Battlefield Park include women in bonnets and long gowns, gentlemen in top hats and tails, children in homespun pinafores and breeches, and Aboriginal people in buckskins. Many of them have taken on the identity of someone who actually existed.

In Hill's case, that person is Fraser, one of the lesser-known heroes of the war. Under the cover of night, the young, Scottish-born sergeant, along with his younger brother Peter, led a charge on the American camp, spearing seven enemy soldiers, seizing control of a key American artillery position, and, most remarkably, capturing two American generals.

Fraser's bold actions, which took place in a matter of minutes, are credited by historians as having effectively left the American force leaderless, leading to a British victory that was instrumental in halting the American advance on Canadian soil.

Historian James Elliott, author of *Strange Fatality: The Battle of Stoney Creek, 1813*, has described Fraser as a forgotten hero and has pushed for him to be recognized on the same level as General Isaac Brock and Laura Secord.

Taking on Fraser's identity is quite an honour for Hill, whose day job is to manage heritage sites for the Niagara Parks Commission.

"There is a silliness factor," Hill admits. "I'm not really Alexander Fraser and I'm not really twenty-three years old anymore, I'm forty-one. But it gets into your blood a little bit. What I get out of it is that even the most common, average person could change history, often for the better."

It's likely that most of the thousands of people who came out to view last year's Battle of Stoney Creek re-enactment had never heard of Alexander Fraser. Many were visible minorities, new immigrants who can't trace their ancestors back to colonial times in Canada.

With no genealogical link to the place where they live, events like this battle re-enactment help new Canadians make sense of local landmarks, such as the tall, Gothic-style tower that stands at the base of the Niagara Escarpment. Battlefield Monument — located at the busy intersection of Highway 20 and King Street East — was completed in 1913 to commemorate the battle.

Yet even this thirty-metre-tall stone tower, viewed by thousands of commuters every day, doesn't bring history

Larry Stutt portrays a British officer of the 8th (King's) Regiment of Foot at Stoney Creek.

RON SCHEFFLER

to life the way a live re-enactment does. "Living history in general is a different way to get people's attention," says Hill.

"You draw people in with the noise and the smoke and the guns, but it's a great tool to get people interested and tell the story in a different way."

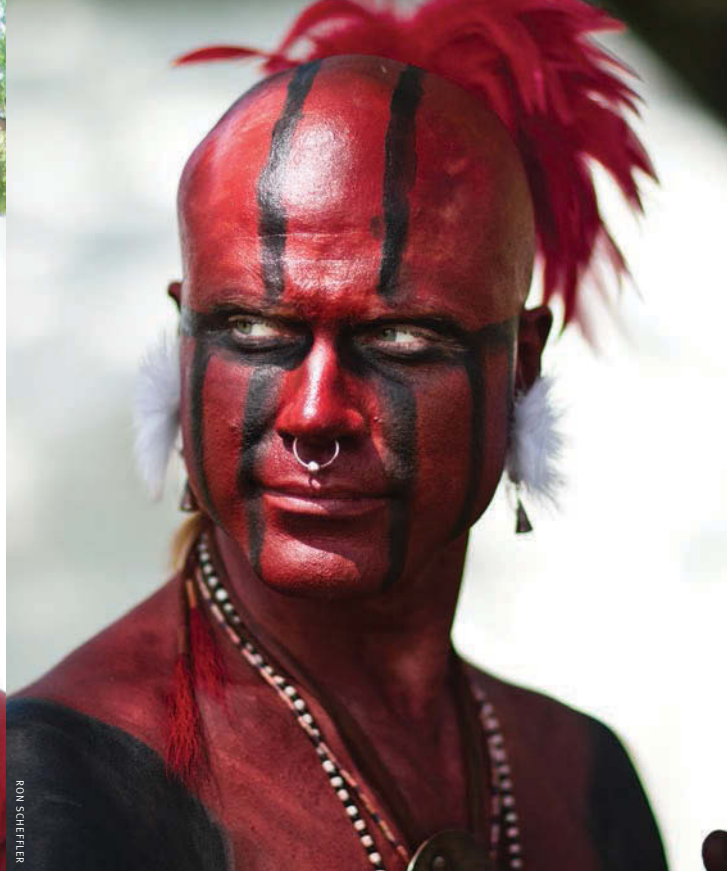
Hill also serves as a battle narrator, meaning he stands on the sidelines with a microphone and explains to the audience what is happening on the field. The key battle, which lasts forty-five minutes and takes place in the evening, is just one part of the Stoney Creek event.

Other activities include drills, parades, artillery demonstrations, tours of army encampments, and talks by experts on topics such as period dress and nineteenth-century medicine. You can even have a photo taken of yourself in period costume. Ice cream and post-battle fireworks complete the carnival-like atmosphere.

While organizers try to make the weekend event faithful to a time and a place, there is some flexibility. For instance, in a quiet corner of Battlefield Park, a man in Native costume tells the story of the great Shawnee warrior Tecumseh. Tecumseh was not at the Battle of Stoney Creek, and David Morris, the professional actor portraying him, is not of Native ancestry. But no matter. The story of the Aboriginals' role in the War of 1812 is an important one — historians believe the British could not have driven back the American invaders without help from Native allies.

Tecumseh's leadership in uniting the tribes in the Ohio region to stand with the British led to the capture of Detroit early in the war. A remarkably charismatic and diplomatic figure, Tecumseh's fame skyrocketed after his heroic death in the Battle of the Thames in

NELLE OOSTEROM



RON SCHEFFLER

"Re-enactors tend to like the smell of gunpowder. A friend of mine who has known me for many years calls me a nerd."

Re-enactors at the Battle of Stoney Creek, from left to right: Betsy Bashore, a fife player in the American army; Tom Martin Jr., a Native warrior; Jim Hill, a British sergeant; and Craig Williams, a British lieutenant colonel.

1813. For Morris, taking on the persona of Tecumseh required years of study.

"I went to a lot of the Shawnee people themselves and I trained with an elder on Manitoulin Island [in Ontario] for several years," says Morris.

"So I know the culture very well. I might be white, but I go to sweat lodges all the time. It's always been a culture that I've followed for years. I also met members of his family and heard stories you might never find in a book. You either have to trust the story or not and you almost have to go on your intuition sometimes — you have to choose."

While professional historians quibble over his historical accuracy, Morris says First Nations people are normally very accepting. He points to an eagle feather he said was given to him by a descendant of Tecumseh — a sculptor in Toronto — who offered it after a performance.

"I was also asked to perform down at the Ohio Shawnee grounds, which was very nerve-racking to me as a white person," Morris said. "It's like a Baptist preacher being asked to go to Rome and teach them how to be Catholic. But the greatest performance moment in my life was when the Shawnee stood up and gave me a standing ovation for my performance of Tecumseh. It's a day I'll never forget."

Women also participate in living history events. Most re-enactor groups don't have a problem with women donning soldiers' uniforms and firing muskets, even though this would not have been acceptable in the nineteenth century. (There are, in fact, many documented cases of women disguising themselves as men to serve in the American Civil War. They were usually found out only if they were wounded or killed.)

Betsy Bashore of Maumi, Ohio, travelled to Stoney Creek to participate as a fife player in the American army. Her passion started when she was a twelve-year-old on a school trip to Fort Meigs, Ohio's War of 1812 battlefield. She met her future husband, Rob Trumbull, shortly afterwards, and they have been playing fife and drum together for the past twenty-nine years.

"I didn't realize it at the time, but I was on the front edge of getting involved in living history events, so I got to witness the growth of the hobby and interest in it," said Bashore, who also participates in re-enactments of World War II.

"We help organize a D-Day landing invasion in Ohio in August, and it's kind of tough because we don't have howitzers," she said. "We actually do have two vintage landing craft and restored planes, but once you get into highly mechanized wars the ability to recreate some things is much more difficult, because you are talking about big-ticket, big-dollar items. Buying a tank and then driving it is a big-ticket item. You're talking a quarter of a million dollars just to get it and restore it.

"Early and mid-nineteenth centuryre-enacting, anybody can get involved in it, and your costs are lower."

NELLIE OOSTEROM

RON SCHEFFLER

As Robert McGuire likes to say, "If you can afford to golf, you can afford to re-enact." McGuire portrays a private soldier with the Royal Scots 1st Regiment Grenadier Company, one of the premier re-enacting groups in Ontario. He estimates that the cost of a basic War of 1812 kit — including a white canvas bell tent, two uniforms, a musket, and various accoutrements — comes to about $2,000.

A medical equipment sales rep based in London, Ontario, McGuire was introduced to the hobby in 2008 after attending the re-enactment at Stoney Creek. He has been hooked ever since. "It's wonderful to go to events with people who love history the way I love history, who aren't afraid to show that in public," said McGuire. "Let's face it, re-enactors tend to like the smell of gunpowder. It may sound odd. A friend of mine who has known me for many years calls me a nerd."

Alas, the nerdiness factor makes it difficult to attract the young, the hip, and the cool. Many re-enactment units show a lot of grey. The soldiers on the firing lines are likely to be forty and up, with thinning hair and soft middles — not the more historically accurate twenty-somethings. One exception is The Drums, Crown Forces 1812, a music corps led by Drum Major Ross Flowers that has attracted many young people from southern Ontario. Historically, the music corps were not really for entertainment; adopted in the era before telecommunications, their function was to call out orders on the battlefield and in camp. And, historically, young boys were part of the drumming corps.

Whether they are learning their tunes, marching through the rain, or learning how to fire a musket, re-enactors have to pay a certain amount of attention to detail to excel at their hobby. For instance, loading and firing a musket, even when it's shooting blanks, requires thirteen separate movements — and nerves of steel. The soldier must use his or her teeth to tear open a paper cartridge filled with gunpowder. Some of the gunpowder is placed in the musket pan, for priming, and most is poured down the barrel of the musket. A cartridge is pushed down the barrel with a ramrod. The musket is then ready to aim and fire. The trigger is pulled, setting in motion the cock mechanism that holds a piece of flint that creates a spark that sets off the gun powder.

"It creates a heck of a bang," said McGuire. "Safety is important. A blank cartridge can injure you badly or, depending on where it hits you it, it could be fatal." In the heat of a recreated battle, the line between past and present blurs. Amid the noise, the smoke, and the confusion, it can start to feel very real.

"You would be amazed, when you're out there on the line and somebody is a hundred or fifty metres across from you, and even though you know they're firing blank powder at you, you actually begin to feel like you are in a real battle," says McGuire. "You will find yourself saying, geez, who is breathing so quickly? And it's you."

For re-enactors, this is how history comes alive — by putting themselves in the places of people whose actions long ago helped form the country we live in today. In the case of the War of 1812, there is a deep appreciation for the sacrifices that were made to ensure that Canada remained sovereign.

"There's a very deep, moving experience for me when I do this," says McGuire. "And that is the glue that holds me into this hobby. I reinforce within myself what it took to keep this country as Canada. I hope I honour the people who did this and helped the country move forward to become Canada."

Wolf pelts on display at Wainwright, Alberta, near Buffalo National Park, circa 1910–1917.

GLENBOW ARCHIVES/NA-544-81

Open Season

In the early days of Canada's national parks, managing wildlife meant killing most predators, a policy that devastated ecosystems. by Alan MacEachern

On a July day in 1915, two cars bounced along the Bow Valley Road in Banff National Park, bearing the men responsible for the park and indeed for the entire Canadian parks system. There was J.B. Harkin, commissioner of the National Parks Branch, the precursor to Parks Canada. There was his boss, Minister of Interior W.W. Cory, and Cory's son. And there was Jack Clarke, superintendent of Banff Park, and Howard Sibbald, chief game warden. The illustrious little motorcade happened upon a bear and her two cubs. "In about two minutes Mrs. Bruin was dead," shot by Cory Jr., the local *Crag and Canyon* newspaper would report with approval, since the bear was suspected of break-ins at camps along the valley. The cubs were captured and placed in the Banff zoo. "And the officials sure had some day," the newspaper reported.

We take for granted today that all wildlife is protected within national parks. But from the time Banff was created as the first national park in 1885 through much of the twentieth century, there were many exceptions. Predators were killed so that more desirable species such as elk and deer could flourish, wildlife populations thought to have grown beyond the park's carrying capacity were culled, and animals symbolic of Canadian nature were donated internationally. Over time such practices became unacceptable — in part because the parks service itself eventually developed and communicated the principle of the sanctity of wildlife within parks.

When the first national parks were created, wildlife was treated much the same inside their borders as out. The first visitors to British Columbia's

GLENBOW ARCHIVES/NA-265-86

Newspapers carried stories of predators skulking out of parks at night, wreaking havoc on livestock, and then slipping home.

Hunters pose with a bear shot at Waterton Lakes in Alberta in the early 1920s.

Glacier National Park, which was established in 1886, took potshots at bears from the windows of the Glacier House Hotel. CPR guidebooks to the parks contained accounts of the fine hunting to be found. In an initial attempt to develop policy, the Canadian government sent fisheries officer W.F. Whitcher to Banff in 1886 to assess the wildlife there. Whitcher recommended protection for animals, but only in terms of licensing the hunting already taking place. He also compiled a blacklist of animals to be killed on sight: wolves, coyotes, foxes, lynx, skunks, weasels, wildcats, porcupines, and badgers. If eagles, falcons, owls, hawks, loons, mergansers, kingfishers, or cormorants became too numerous, they were to be killed, too.

There was no need for Whitcher to defend his reasoning, which would have been perfectly apparent to anyone of his time. Predators terrorized prey in parks, livestock outside of parks, and sometimes humans themselves, so they deserved no less than death.

But as much as Whitcher's blacklist represented conventional thinking, the period also witnessed the rise of a competing point of view, one that saw the devastation of wildlife populations as inhumane or just inefficient. Two 1890s Royal Commissions, for example, decried the destruction of wildlife and called for sanctuaries and stricter hunting and fishing laws. The government's decision in 1890 to ban hunting outright in the national parks and to outlaw "only" wolves, coyotes, lynx, cougars, wolverines, and hawks was a small but measurable move in the direction of wildlife protection.

By the time the Parks Branch was established with J.B. Harkin as its commissioner in 1911, the parks system was already growing more appreciative — and more possessive — of its wildlife. Game populations were thriving in parks, and that was becoming one of the principle justifications for parks' existence. Free from the danger of predators, the game animals supposedly lost their fear of man, which was good for tourists who wanted to see them up close. And as they increased their numbers, they wandered outside the park, which was good for hunters who wanted to shoot them. Harkin became Canada's foremost public advocate for parks as wildlife sanctuaries.

The new branch tightened game regulations, maintaining especially vigilant enforcement against members of ethnic groups believed to be the worst poachers. For example, regulations at Banff were posted in Italian, German, and Polish; guidebooks, by comparison, appeared only in English.

But it was still open season on predators. Park wardens — usually former outfitters, guides, and trappers with a long-standing hatred of predators — were permitted to sell the skins of the blacklisted animals they trapped. This arrangement boosted wardens' salaries by ten to fifty percent, giving them every incentive to devote great energy to this part of their job. It also meant that unscrupulous wardens could run traplines for more valuable fur-bearers

that were not blacklisted — such as mink. They knew that if they were caught with such a fur they could blame the death on the trap's undiscriminating nature.

With hunting banned and predators reduced, game sanctuaries soon became victims of their own success. Banff imported elk from Yellowstone National Park in the United States in 1920 and by mid-decade was so overrun that a ten-kilometre-long, three-metre-high fence was needed to keep them off the golf course. In the most spectacular Canadian conservationist initiative of the era, Buffalo National Park, near Wainwright, Alberta, was created in 1909 to restore the near-extinct plains bison. The park grew overcrowded so quickly that thousands of bison had to be slaughtered.

Biologists across North America were learning that trying to save one species without giving consideration to its broader ecology could yield unpredictable results. They took special notice of cases where predators had been hunted down only to have the prey population soar, pick clean the habitat, and then starve.

For Hoyes Lloyd, the civil servant with the exalted title "supervisor of wild life protection in Canada," the lesson was clear: "It is a law of nature," he wrote in a 1925 policy statement, "that the destroyer is also the protector." A key advisor to Harkin on wildlife matters, Lloyd grew convinced that the parks' predator policy must change. At his urging, the parks system in 1924 reviewed which animals were still being killed and found that the wardens' blacklist was not much different than Whitcher's had been forty years earlier: wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, weasels, wolverines, crows, magpies, and a variety of hawks. Some superintendents were even targeting new species: eagles at Waterton Lakes, Alberta, owls at Revelstoke, British Columbia, blue herons at Buffalo. Beginning in the mid-1920s, Lloyd bombarded Harkin with the latest ecological evidence in support of letting predators live.

Harkin was receptive to this new thinking but could not ignore the interests of human stakeholders. Livestock owners and hunting groups still carried a great deal of weight. They thought in terms of good and bad animals, and it was clear in which camp predators belonged. What's more, Harkin had to deal with the antipathy of Westerners who believed the parks were run by Ottawa desk jockeys who didn't consider or understand local conditions. A 1926 *Crag and Canyon* article summed up this attitude: "J.B. Harkin, Commissioner of Parks, is registered at the Banff Springs Hotel. Who the hell cares?"

Harkin's solution was to tighten the predator policy incrementally. He informed staff in 1924 that only wolves, coyotes, wolverines, and, later, mountain lions were to be killed — and not for controversial ecological reasons, supposedly, but because "so many people are interested in seeing the various kinds of wildlife within the Canadian National Parks…." In 1928, he decreed that wardens could no longer keep the proceeds from predator pelts they brought in. He also forbade them from trapping, demanding that they rely strictly on their skill with a gun. Harkin defended the parks system's new policies by declaring lamely, "Wildlife is given absolute protection with the further exception that war is waged on predatory animals to a reasonable extent…."

Yet even Harkin's compromise measures drew fierce opposition. Fish and game associations and provincial authorities warned that predator populations were skyrocketing. Newspapers across Canada carried stories of predators supposedly skulking out of the parks at night, wreaking havoc on livestock, and then slipping home. The *Crag and Canyon* grumbled, "The fatheads in Ottawa pose as knowing more than the men who tramp the mountain trails during the winter time." Many parks staff opposed the new direction, too; some wardens likely carried on as before. Among the protesting voices was Maynard Rogers, superintendent of Jasper, who wrote Harkin that "ecologists and other 'gists' to the contrary, the policy of preventing wardens from trapping coyote is causing a most serious, and in my opinion, shameful waste of our wildlife."

GLENBOW ARCHIVES/NA-571-1

Hunter John Wilson poses with a lynx killed in Banff National Park in 1906. The cats were on a long list of animals considered pests and shot on sight.

The Parks Branch answered its critics both inside and outside the parks by offering a new, fundamentally contradictory policy: Parks staff would continue to kill predators at a respectable rate even as the branch would communicate the most up-to-date scientific evidence that predators were an intrinsic component of a healthy natural system.

It was Harkin's successor who put predator policy on more solid scientific footing. After Frank Williamson took over as commissioner in 1936, he made it clear that he considered the old position outdated. "We must present arguments of scientific men and give illustrations of detrimental effects of predator destruction on beneficial animals themselves," wrote Williamson to Lloyd, the wildlife supervisor, in 1937.

Under Williamson's watch, the Parks Branch increasingly spoke in the language of animal ecology, defending its policies in terms of carrying capacity, population cycles,

This Calgary bride's white, '50s-era dress harkens back to Victorian times. The princess-line underlay — inspired by Grace Kelly's wedding gown — is made of silk or nylon.

Bridal Path

A historic walk down the wedding aisle reveals how gowns have changed over time. by Beverley Tallon

Fashions come and go and bridal wear is no exception. Over the centuries, the styles worn on the big day have reflected their eras.

Early in the nineteenth century, Canadian brides generally took their vows in attire that could be worn again for church or special occasions. Sewn by a dressmaker or the home seamstress, the outfit could be in any colour and was normally made of cotton, wool, linen, or silk, depending upon family finances and social status. Style moved from thin, gauzy, flesh-revealing gowns in the early 1800s, to the modest Victorian-era dress. White came into vogue after Queen Victoria wore a spectacular white gown for her marriage to Prince Albert in 1840, but only for the upper classes, since white fabric was hard to manufacture at that time. It wasn't until the 1890s, when the Industrial Revolution brought about mass production of clothing, that brides-to-be of more modest means could afford to wear white. Even so, brides would often select a coloured dress that could be worn afterwards.

Brides of the early twentieth century Edwardian era adopted elegant extravagances, such as puffed sleeve caps and rows of vertical tucks. Empire-stlye waistlines and narrower skirts prevailed.

The outbreak of the Great War in 1914 resulted in more functional outfits, while Depression-era women often made do with their best dress or dyed a white gown to a darker colour post wedding.

During the Second World War, a lady wore her best suit, military uniform, or a borrowed or rented white dress. The calm and prosperity of the 1950s saw a return to Victorian style with white silk, lace, hoops, and netting.

The "anything goes" of the 1960s and '70s repeated 1920s style with loose boyish shapes and shorter skirt lengths. The traditional white gown often featured floral or geometric patterns.

Today, greater freedom and individuality have given brides more choice of whether to go traditional to casual. And Canada's multi-cultural nature has given rise to greater diversity in bridal costumes.

GLENBOW ARCHIVES (NA-3591-6)

ROM2007_8902_3

Canadian wedding gowns of the early 1800s were European-influenced but informal styles were adopted in an effort to reject the "aristocratic" class. A thin gauzy outer dress with a high waist was worn loosely, allowing a woman greater mobility. James Duncan painted *Canadian Wedding* in the early 1830s, showing the happy couple in a joyous, uninhibited dance.

© MCCORD MUSEUM/II.49696

By the 1870s the trend moved toward more vertical lines in gowns. Although the white wedding dress was becoming popular, the colours burgundy and plum were advertised as the shades of choice through until the 1890s. This one-piece gown was made of silk taffeta with a fitted bodice, a high stand-up collar, and a long train. It had a small watch pocket on the left side — to get to the church on time.

© MCCORD MUSEUM/N-1975.41.61

Hemlines veered upwards as prosperity soared in the 1920s. This Montreal bride wore a loose fitting gown that had a shorter wrap-style skirt and an uneven hemline. It was complemented with a long flowing veil attached to a cloche-style hat. Sewn out of ivory or white silk, it was embellished with lace and other adornments.

FRASER-FORT REGIONAL MUSEUM, BC: P986-45-27

The stock market crash in 1929 and the hard times of the 1930s created economy-wedding fashion. This practical bride in Prince George, British Columbia, in 1936 dressed in a red-flecked brown tweed suit, a red felt hat, and brown gloves. The long jacket had a large collar and was paired with a matching fitted mid-calf skirt.

JOAN PAYZANT NSARM/1983-396

This wedding took place in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. The petite wife-to-be "looked charming attired in blue silk, with chiffon trimming, veil of orange blossoms, and hat to match," the *Atlantic Weekly* reported in 1898. The gowns show Edwardian influence with gathered shoulder caps joined to tightly fitted sleeves. The bride's gown was covered with lace and decorated with bows.

GLENBOW MUSEUM/NA-2788-70

The immediacy of war led many to wear more casual, less fussy attire. This WWI wedding took place in Calgary, Alberta. The bride chose a long jacket over an ankle length skirt of a darker shade. The outfit was completed with a wide-brimmed straw hat and a white cotton blouse.

GLENBOW ARCHIVES/ND-2-319

A World War II wedding in Lacombe, Alberta, shows the bride wearing her best suit as she marries her serviceman in his uniform. The dark jacket was dressed up with fabric bows, ruffles along the sleeve caps, and trim around the front and bottom. It was paired with a slightly flared matching skirt. The dark colours gave a rather sombre tone to the joyous occasion.

DAVID N. FOX

This Winnipeg woman's mid-1970s gown echoes the Edwardian era, with its stand-up collar, puffy sleeves, long skirt, and empire waist. The dress was traditional in style but with a modern design piercing the lace trim. The bride reflected her personality in her choice of accessories, which included a floral hair wreath and a wildflower bouquet.

The gift that keeps on living

It's little known that even while Canada was protecting its wildlife it was also donating wild animals to other parts of the world — to zoos, heads of state, scientists, and even Walt Disney. By the 1920s, national parks were maintaining lists of "outstanding orders" to be filled, and by the early 1930s Banff alone proudly reported having shipped thousands of big game animals around the world.

Among the recipients was Reichsjägermeister (Master of the Hunt) Hermann Goering. The Nazi leader was so pleased with the elk and buffalo given to the Berlin Zoo in 1936 that he asked to learn more about Canadian parks and conservation. The Parks Branch produced a compendium of federal and provincial policies — perhaps the most comprehensive document of its day on Canadian environmental matters — and sent it to Nazi Germany. It's unclear whether Canada kept a copy.

International requests for parks wildlife rose dramatically after 1945, particularly from zoos in continental Europe that had lost animals during the war. This made for some curious diplomatic incidents. When the Prague Zoo asked Canada for beaver and otter in 1946, the Parks Branch was unsure how to respond: Czechoslovakia had been liberated by the Russians, who were now supporting the local Communist Party, so did a gift of wildlife constitute providing comfort to the enemy? The agency was still debating the request in 1948 when the Czech Communists staged a coup. Undersecretary of State for External Affairs Lester B. Pearson wisely advised parks staff that if they were unable to catch the animals — hint, hint — they could hardly be blamed for not providing them.

In 1965, the Parks Branch received a letter with Mickey Mouse letterhead from Walt Disney Studios. Could the branch spare a few grizzly bears and maybe a "tame and tractable" mountain lion for movies Disney was making? "Actually, we could potentially use a big old male [lion] with rheumatism and a definite lack of pep and fire, and possibly, blind, whose coat nevertheless, developed into an attractive one," the letter said. The parks chief replied that he was sure the agency would be able to help.

Over time, the Parks Branch grew increasingly unhappy about donating wildlife. It cost a lot of time and effort, and since it was not in keeping with the principle of protecting nature in parks, it had no publicity value. On top of that, a significant portion of animals — perhaps one quarter — died in transport. The agency tightened the process so that by the 1970s requests for wildlife slowed to a trickle and the program quietly disappeared.

— A.M.

and the underlying balance of nature. The Parks Branch's growing reliance on ecological science ultimately helped build the case for the creation in 1947 of an autonomous federal scientific body devoted to wildlife matters, the Canadian Wildlife Service.

That would seem to be the story's natural arc: The rising authority of scientific evidence sweeping away uninformed and outmoded opinions.

There is only one problem with that story: With the rise of science, more wild animals were being killed than ever.

Learning the dynamics of predator-prey relations might have been expected to teach ecologists and parks managers that both predator and prey should be left alone, but instead it taught them that parks had upset the balance of nature, and so now both had to be controlled. The 1940s saw a number of Canadian national parks undertake extensive slaughters of "surplus" populations of elk and buffalo.

It also saw new and experimental methods of predator eradication. Strychnine-laced bait was dropped from airplanes to kill wolves in Wood Buffalo National Park. As Harrison F. Lewis, the head of the Wildlife Service, explained in 1949, "We have a sufficient stock of wolves so that we can experiment with them without danger of exterminating the species."

The high tide of intervention regarding parks wildlife was probably the 1950s, when, for example, wolves in Alberta's national parks were poisoned because of fears they might carry rabies. Only one rabid wolf was ever found.

And yet attitudes were changing. In 1959, *Time* magazine carried an article, "Unbalancing Nature," on slaughters in the national parks, in which Elk Island Superintendent E.I. Love admitted, "I don't eat wild meat of any sort. I've seen too much slaughter." The author of the *Time* article concluded that the parks should just "stop killing the cougars and wolves that prey on the herds and let them do the work of the wardens' rifles." Within just a few years, the parks system did just that — not so much in response to such appeals, but rather because parks staff were by then part of the same culture and were thinking the same thing.

Environmentalists, it's been said, may be irritating, but they make good ancestors. The case of Parks Canada is something else again: The agency's ancestors — those who defined and implemented policy in the past — may themselves be irritating to an agency that today prides itself on protecting all nature within parks. Some of Parks Canada's historic practices with respect to wildlife seem illogical, naive, or just plain cruel to us today.

But, ironically, that in itself is a testament to how important parks have been in teaching Canadians to appreciate the wild and to leave wildlife in peace. Even as Parks Canada was shooting wolves and snaring coyotes in the twentieth century, it was also helping foster in our culture an ethic that included the inherent value of wildlife in parks. It was an ethic that took Parks Canada itself generations to live up to.

Today, wild animals in national parks still face threats, from habitat destruction to invasive species, from cars to climate change. But they don't need to fear the trap and the gun.

The Grand tour

The land along southern Ontario's largest river has a diverse history of settlement. by Bob Gordon

St. Jacobs sits along a tributary of the Grand River.

COURTESY OF ST. JACOBS COUNTRY

Approaching St. Jacobs, a village on the Conestoga River, just five minutes north of Waterloo, Ontario, yellow diamond signs warning of buggy traffic begin to appear. Arriving in town, the warning is given substance. Along King Street, black horse-drawn hatchbacks and family wagons are tethered to hitching rails alongside SUVs and motorcycles. Two centuries after their arrival, the influence of the Pennsylvania Dutch Mennonites remains strong in the upper reaches of the Grand River watershed in southwestern Ontario.

To those headed north in the wake of the American Revolution, the Grand River provided a convenient route into the heart of British North America. A myth has arisen that this wave of settlement consisted solely of United Empire Loyalists deeply devoted to the royal connection in the face of American republicanism. Actually, it was comprised of a variety of groups with diverse motives. For instance, the Mennonites moved here more because of their pacifist beliefs than out of loyalty to the British Crown. The Six Nations came up from New York to settle along the Grand after allying themselves with the British during the revolution.

The St. Jacobs region was actually settled by German Mennonites from Pennsylvania — they were called *Deutsch*, which means German and eventually evolved to sound like Dutch. Many of today's Old Order Mennonites continue to follow time-honoured farming practices as a result of their decision to pass up modern conveniences such as electricity and internal combustion engines. Departing from St. Jacobs, an observer is likely to see teams of horses pulling ploughs and other farm implements in the fields.

North of St. Jacobs, at West Montrose, a visitor can cross the only remaining covered bridge in Ontario. The bridge, which straddles the Grand River, is covered to prevent it from freezing and becoming dangerously slippery. The protection has also lengthened the life of the sixty-metre-long bridge, which was built more than a hundred years ago. Covered bridges were popular at one time, in part because of their calming effect on horses: The cover protected horses from the noise of the rushing water, and the effect of having a "light at the end of the tunnel" provided a reassuring focal point. To this day, buggies regularly use the covered bridge to travel to a Mennonite meeting house and school.

Travelling south fifty kilometres from West Montrose, a visitor arrives at Paris, which sits at the confluence of the Nith and Grand rivers. One of the unique features of Paris is its cobblestone masonry, which originated when American stonemason Levi Boughton settled there in 1838. Boughton brought with him a remarkable style of exterior cladding that originated in Rochester, New York. The exterior of all of Boughton's projects are finished with local cobblestones laid in brick-like rows.

Cobblestone masonry is rare, and the eleven houses and two churches built or supervised by Boughton in Paris are

an extraordinary concentration. These remarkable buildings, constructed between 1839 and 1861, are the densest concentration of cobblestone structures in Canada. Information about walking tours highlighting the cobblestones is available online and at the local tourism office.

Boughton was among a wave of Americans who came to the area only a few decades after the end of the War of 1812. Another was Hiram Capron, from Rochester, New York, a travelling salesman who founded Paris in 1839.

A short drive south of Paris is Brant's ford, the location of His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks. Originally called St. Paul's, this chapel on the north bank of the Grand River was the first Protestant church in Upper Canada and is the oldest surviving church in Ontario.

Built by the Crown in 1785, the church was a condition of the treaty that brought members of the Haudenasaunee Confederacy led by Joseph Brant to the Grand River watershed. Brant, a Mohawk, sided with the British during the American Revolution, which resulted in the loss of Haudenasaunee lands in New York. To compensate for the loss, the British gave Grant's followers 307,560 hectares on the Grand River, complete with two mills, a school, and a chapel.

Across the Grand, overlooking the modern city of Brantford, is Melville House, the home of Alexander Graham Bell. Bell's father purchased Melville House, situated high on bluffs on the south bank of the Grand, in 1858.

The original builder was drawn to the area from Montreal when his sons took employment in the nascent industry developing at Brant's ford — later known as Brantford. Bell said it was here, in his "dreaming place" overlooking the Grand River, that the idea of the harmonic telegraph — or telephone — first occurred to him on July 26, 1874.

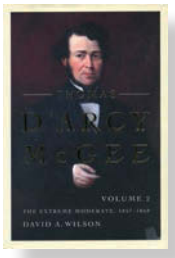
Twenty kilometres downstream from Brantford, Chiefswood National Historic Site sits amidst a restored Ontario tall grass prairie meadow on the territory of the Six Nations of the Grand. Built between 1853 and 1856, it is the birthplace of poet E. Pauline Johnson and features unique plank-on-plank construction. The walls are solid lumber — one-by-six-inch planks stacked one upon another.

The Grand River watershed was settled in the wake of the American Revolution. Today, it continues to reflect the diversity of that first wave of immigration.

Bob Gordon is a freelance writer from Guelph, Ontario, specializing in history, military affairs, and travel.

IF YOU CAN'T GET ENOUGH
WAR OF 1812
CANADASHISTORY.CA HAS ALL THE STORIES ALL YEAR LONG
INFORMATION ON ALL THE EVENTS AND CELEBRATIONS
UNIQUE VIDEOS ON THE ROAD TO WAR
ISAAC BROCK BLOGS HIS WAY TO QUEENSTON HEIGHTS
CANADA'S HISTORY
CELEBRATING CANADA'S STORIES

CANADA'S HISTORY
FORMERLY THE BEAVER
Back issues as far back as the 1950s are still available. Order now while supplies last!
WHILE SUPPLIES LAST
Order Now! Quantities are Limited!
Back Issues
Slip Case
First Issue
Summer 1960
Aug • Sept 2010
Each case holds twelve issues, two years worth of magazines, and ensures your collection of Canada's History stays in perfect condition for future reference
$12.98 each or 2 for $22
Visit CanadasHistory.ca for a complete list of back issues, including the very first issue from October 1920.
ORDER NOW: 1-888-816-0997 or online at CanadasHistory.ca



DANGEROUS MIXTURE

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Volume 2:
The Extreme Moderate, 1857–1868
by David A. Wilson
McGill-Queen's University Press,
Montreal, 2011
524 pp., illus., $39.95 hardcover

Most Canadians know Thomas D'Arcy McGee not for what the Irish-Canadian politician and firebrand accomplished in his short lifetime but for the way he died. He was infamously gunned down on an Ottawa street in April 1868, the victim of the first political assassination in Canada.

As David A. Wilson ably demonstrates in *The Extreme Moderate*, the concluding volume of his definitive biography, there is much more worth remembering about the forceful, fearless McGee than his tragic death just one week shy of his forty-third birthday.

Wilson's first volume, published in 2008, chronicled McGee's coming-of-age in Ireland and his career as a journalist and author in the United States. Volume two picks up the story in 1857, the year McGee moved to Montreal, founded a pro-Irish newspaper, and launched his political career.

A brilliant orator and forceful writer, McGee thrived in the fluid politics of 1860s Canada, moving with ease from opposition to government benches, from the Reform to the Conservative cause as alliances shifted on the road to Confederation. One thing remained constant — his belief that British America could become a safe haven for Irish Catholics and other minorities. His vision of a tolerant, inclusive federal state, Wilson argues, helped "to open the door for modern multiculturalism."

McGee's most notable achievement was introducing the resolution at the Quebec Conference that enshrined separate Catholic and Protestant schools in the British North America Act. He took pride in his contribution to what he hailed as "the first Constitution ever given to a mixed people."

In November 1867, five months before his death, the *Montreal Gazette* lauded him as "the orator of the Dominion, its best thinker and most graceful writer." But his vocal opposition to a rising tide of Irish extremism quickly overshadowed his role as a nation builder.

Wilson traces McGee's evolution from Irish radical — he was briefly detained as a young man on a charge of sedition — to a politician convinced that his countrymen were better off under British rule than American-style republicanism. That put him on a collision course with the Fenian movement and its violent campaign against all things British. Branded a traitor to the Irish cause, McGee became a marked man.

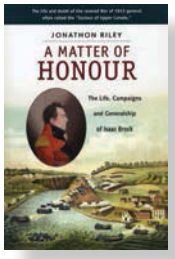
Patrick James Whelan, a Fenian sympathizer, was convicted and hanged for McGee's murder, and Wilson's painstaking research leaves no doubt that justice was done. If Whelan "did not shoot McGee himself," he concludes, "he was part of a hit squad that did."

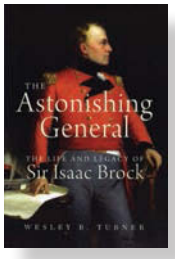
McGee's untimely death did not cut short his political career; by 1868 he had become a liability, forced to relinquish his claim on a portfolio in John A. Macdonald's first federal Cabinet and barely winning a seat in the first Parliament as his Irish support crumbled. He was angling for a soft landing in a civil service job when he was killed.

This, Wilson acknowledges, is "a political rather than a personal biography." McGee left few papers to offer insights into a private life marred by heavy drinking and the deaths of three of his five children before the age of four. But Wilson spent a decade combing archives here and in Britain, Ireland, and the U.S., and reviewing McGee's voluminous speeches and writings, and it shows in his mastery of his subject.

This is history well-told: insightful, detailed, and faithful to the historical record, yet displaying the clear writing and narrative drive needed to bring McGee's story — the achievements as well as the tragedy — to a general audience.

Reviewed by **Dean Jobb**, a journalism professor at the University of King's College. His next book, *Prince of Fraud*, chronicles the escapades of a 1920s Chicago swindler nabbed in Nova Scotia.





WEIGHTY SUBJECT

A Matter of Honour:
The Life, Campaigns and Generalship of Isaac Brock
by Jonathon Riley
Robin Brass Studio, Montreal, 2011
350 pp., illus., $24.95 paperback

The Astonishing General:
The Life and Legacy of Sir Isaac Brock
by Wesley B. Turner
Dundurn Press, Toronto, 2011
372 pp., illus., $35 hardcover

Major General Sir Isaac Brock was a portly man, "perhaps too portly," even "inclining to corpulency." On this, as much else, two new biographers of the famous War of 1812 general agree — Jonathon Riley in *A Matter of Honour* and Wesley Turner in *The Astonishing General*.

By the end of each book, Brock emerges as a tall, broad-shouldered, physically powerful, forty-three-year-old man with a commanding and attractive character, a warm, sociable nature, deep senses of loyalty, duty, and honour, a remarkable ability to understand the psychology of others, a

skilled capacity to lead, a sense of fairness in discipline, and a willingness to co-operate smoothly with Aboriginal warriors and militiamen. He is in every sense an officer and a gentleman. But if there is very little Richard Gere in either Riley's or Turner's Brock, it is tempting to see in him the robust Jack Aubrey of Patrick O'Brien's novels.

Despite their similar takes on Brock's essential characteristics, the books differ in their lines of enquiry and their themes of analysis. *The Astonishing General* is about a hero and his heroic legacy. Turner asks why was it *this* man at *this* moment in time whom a populace at war embraced as a hero? Why have Canadians (and some Americans) revered him ever since?

After all, Brock was an upper-class man who bought most of his promotions in the army. He had limited combat experience and died at Queenston Heights only five months into the War of 1812. He was, in some ways, "the most unlikely of heroes." Yet there was that breathtakingly unexpected victory at the Battle of Detroit, which Turner attributes, ultimately, to "Brock's leadership," and afterwards, according to William Hamilton Merritt, "all ranks and descriptions of people placed such implicit reliance on his skill, bravery, and good judgment, that led by him, they were confident of success."

Riley is not overtly interested in Brock as a hero, though there is heroism aplenty in his biography. Riley asks, how was it that at Queenston Heights Brock "met his death doing a captain's job"? For it was not in a major general's job description to lead a charge uphill, across open ground, to reclaim a redan taken by the enemy.

Courageous "in the face of the enemy" he clearly was, like all good officers had to be. But perhaps, Riley suggests, Brock's bravery, his impetuosity, and his preference for aggressive tactics "edged into bravado" that day. Perhaps the late-eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century officers' code of conduct meant Brock's sense of honour compelled him to lead. Perhaps death itself was "a matter of honour."

The Astonishing General and *A Matter of Honour* are both good books. Their authors hold doctorates and are well- and widely published experts in the field. Riley brings the insights of his own senior command experience to his analysis, while Turner's language has a clarity and narrative ease honed from decades in university classrooms.

Yet, each author is also largely preaching to the converted — to academics, to be sure, and also to that general audience of educated and informed individuals fascinated by the War of 1812, early Canada, and military history more generally.

Could a book about Isaac Brock do more? Heroism, gallantry, and honour are qualities ripe with promise — for instance, if they were interpreted with an eye to the historical literature on late-eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century gender and masculinity.

Moreover, it is clear in Turner's analysis that Brock was a hero. But so was Tecumseh — and by many of the same measures. Historian Olive Dickason has shown that, after the Shawnee leader's death at the Battle of the Thames in 1813, the British worked "to enshrine Tecumseh's memory as an icon." Turner's perspective on Brock's particular brand of heroism would only be stronger if he had engaged in a cross-cultural discussion of "the hero" in a colonial war setting illuminated by First Nations scholarship.

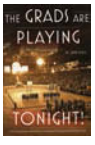
Riley's text would also benefit from paying consistent attention to First Nations issues. For example, and despite his general appreciation of the military impact of Aboriginals as allies, it is really not okay to describe Native people — and, more specifically, Native warriors — as members of a "still-primitive society." This is colonialist language, and one wonders how it slipped into a book published in 2011.

The field of commemoration studies offers yet another possible historiographical context for a book on Brock. In short, as new books on Brock, both Riley's and Turner's might have engaged with histories beyond the War of 1812 — with histories that address the social (including the public sociability that Brock so enjoyed!), the Aboriginal, cultures of gender, and the construction of memory.

Still, that portly man emerges from each book not only as heroic and honourable in equal measure but as totally crushworthy. Riley and Turner have done the biographer's job well.

Reviewed by **Julia Roberts**, whose research at the University of Waterloo centres on Canadian colonial society. Her first book is *In Mixed Company: Taverns and Public Life in Upper Canada* (2009).

More Books



The Grads Are Playing Tonight! The Story of the Edmonton Commercial Graduates Basketball Club
by M. Ann Hall
University of Alberta Press, Edmonton, 2011
378 pp., illus., $29.95 paperback

Imagine that a Canadian sports team won ninety-six per cent of all the games it ever played — over the course of twenty-five years; that it sawed through its competition, going undefeated as it captured four consecutive Olympic championships; that it was named the best to ever play its sport, by the sport's inventor, no less. Wouldn't that team be an icon in Canada?

Well, there is such a squad, but, unfortunately, the team is virtually unknown outside its native Alberta. I'm talking about the Edmonton Grads — a women's basketball team that dominated the sport between 1915 and 1940.

Fortunately, M. Ann Hall has set out to cure our collective national amnesia with her new book, *The Grads are Playing Tonight!* For a quarter century, the Grads pulverized their competition — regionally, nationally, and internationally. The team's dominance was due in part to coach Percy Page's tough, regimented practices and no-nonsense philosophy of the game. He created a feeder system that recruited and trained young women in the sport, guiding the best of the best

to the Grads squad.

Although the team disbanded in 1940, its legend lives on in wild rose country. Hopefully, Hall's book will help spread the story across Canada.

— **Mark Reid**

Walking Into Wilderness: The Toronto Carrying Place and Nine Mile Portage
by Heather Robertson
Heartland Associates, Winnipeg, 2010
224 pp., illus., $29.95 paperback

As part of her research into her book *Walking Into Wilderness*, Heather Robertson walked, drove, canoed, and took part in an archaeological field survey, retracing the steps taken by Aboriginals and by early European explorers along what was once an important trail linking Lake Ontario to Lake Huron. Her travels through what are now residential areas, industrial parks, farm fields, and forests set up the story of who passed this way in earlier eras.

The forty-six-kilometre walking part of the trail starts at the mouth of the Humber River, in what is now Toronto, and goes up and over the Oak Ridges Moraine to a water route that begins at the West Holland River. Over this long portage, people like Étienne Brulé laboriously carried their trade goods and canoes. Brulé, the first European to explore the Huron region, first arrived here in 1610.

Readers learn of the famous and infamous people (Brulé was both) connected with this route through source material such as the Champlain's writings, *The Jesuit Relations*, and other writings of the period, which are interspersed with Robinson's own voice: Thus, if the young and adventurous Brulé were alive today, "he'd be snuggled up with a sexy babe. He would not be at Mass."

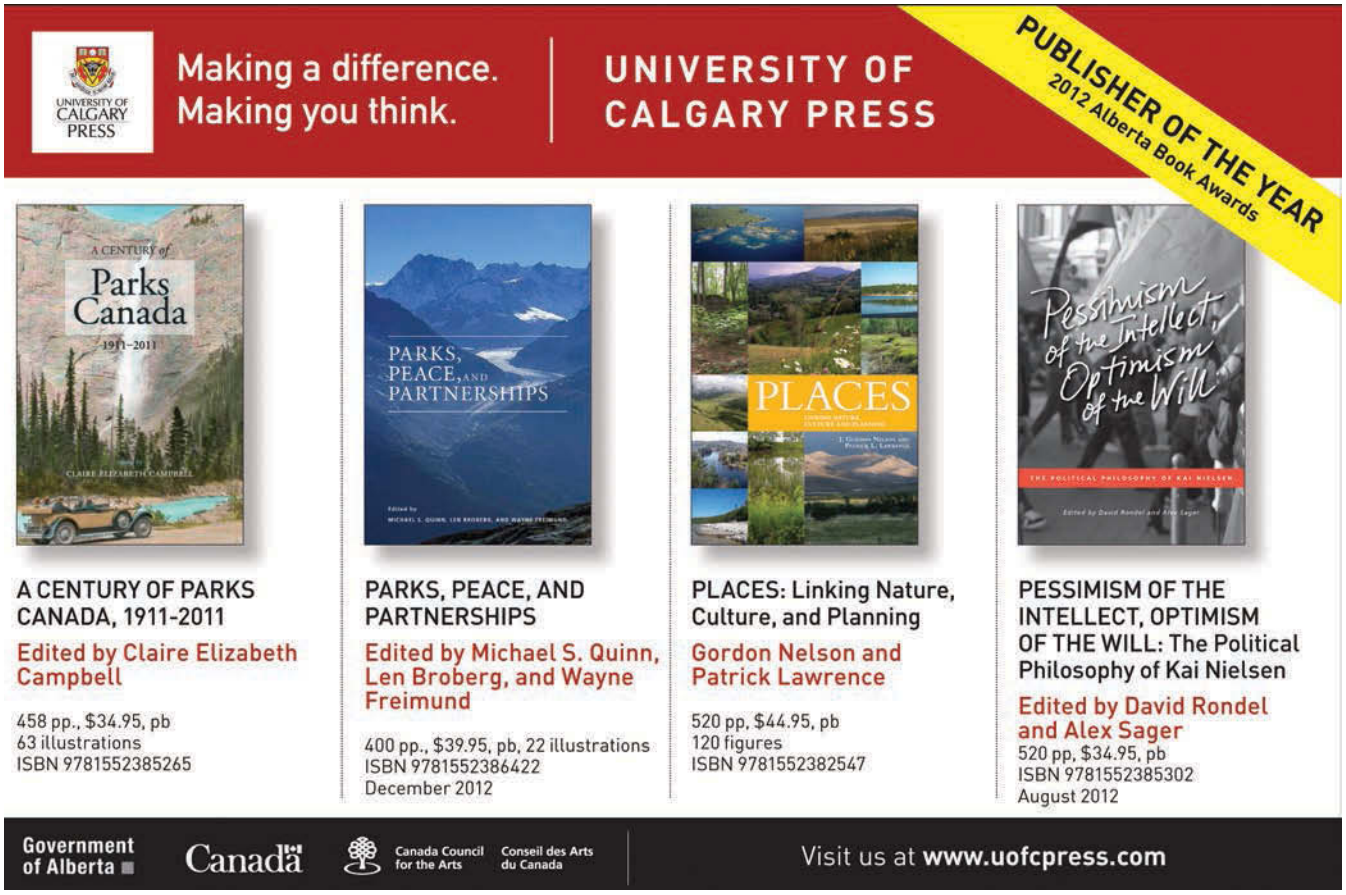
This richly illustrated book tells of the comings and goings along the route during the fur trade, the War of 1812, the settlement period, and, more recently, the development of Holland Marsh and the destruction wrought by Hurricane Hazel. In fact, many of the key events in Canada's history took place along this route.

— **Nelle Oosterom**

On to Civvy Street: Canada's Rehabilitation Program for Veterans of the Second World War
by Peter Neary
McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 2011
381 pp., illus., $29.95 paperback

When Canada has gone to war, few have planned for the cost in treasure or blood. Fewer still have thought about war's aftermath and what will be owed to veterans.

After the cataclysmic Great War, the


UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY PRESS
Making a difference.
Making you think.
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY PRESS
PUBLISHER OF THE YEAR
2012 Alberta Book Awards
A CENTURY OF Parks Canada 1911–2011
CLAIRE ELIZABETH CAMPBELL
A CENTURY OF PARKS CANADA, 1911-2011
Edited by Claire Elizabeth Campbell
458 pp., $34.95, pb
63 illustrations
ISBN 9781552385265
PARKS, PEACE, AND PARTNERSHIPS
PARKS, PEACE, AND PARTNERSHIPS
Edited by Michael S. Quinn, Len Broberg, and Wayne Freimund
400 pp., $39.95, pb, 22 illustrations
ISBN 9781552386422
December 2012
PLACES
PLACES: Linking Nature, Culture, and Planning
Gordon Nelson and Patrick Lawrence
520 pp, $44.95, pb
120 figures
ISBN 9781552382547
Pessimism of the Intellect, Optimism of the Will
PESSIMISM OF THE INTELLECT, OPTIMISM OF THE WILL: The Political Philosophy of Kai Nielsen
Edited by David Rondel and Alex Sager
520 pp, $34.95, pb
ISBN 9781552385302
August 2012
Government of Alberta
Canada
Canada Council for the Arts
Conseil des Arts du Canada
Visit us at www.uofcpress.com

debt-ridden governments of the 1920s were hard-pressed to meet the needs of veterans. Cheated of reimbursement and struggling in the face of an uncaring bureaucracy, many veterans were disillusioned at having been cut loose by the state.

The Second World War saw even more men and women in uniform, with close to 1.1 million serving in Canada and overseas. Early in the conflict, the government of William Lyon Mackenzie King sought to avoid repeating the same perceived failures of an earlier generation.

While Canada paid a terrible price during that war, the nation emerged from it prosperous and able to reward its veterans. Peter Neary's *On to Civvy Street* recounts that story in enormous detail. The Veterans Charter, a series of programs and grants for veterans, allowed them to go to university, establish businesses, buy homes, and start families. The program was a success, as is this definitive history.

— Tim Cook

Soldiers for Sale: German "Mercenaries" with the British in Canada during the American Revolution, 1776–83
by Jean-Pierre Wilhelmy
Baraka Books, Montreal, 2011
296 pp., illus., $29.95 paperback

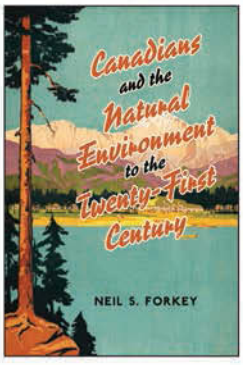
For most genealogists, uncovering a new nugget of family lore that adds a branch or two to their family tree is cause for satisfaction. Occasionally, though, they strike the motherlode, adding new chapters to the history of our nation.

Such is the case with Jean-Pierre Wilhelmy, the French-Canadian author and historian with the decidedly non-French last name, who, growing up surrounded by Bouchards, Tremblays, and Gagnons, was curious about his own ancestry. His sleuthing lead to new information about German mercenary units that fought for Britain during the American war of revolution — particularly about the soldiers who chose to stay behind and make a life in Canada and Quebec after the war.

His book is a must for those with similar ancestry. However, the presentation of *Soldiers for Sale* is somewhat weakened because Wilhelmy doubled as the book's illustrator and, sadly, art isn't his forte. As well, some of the maps are a bit blurry, making them difficult to read. But if you're interested in early Canadian history — and especially if your last name is Albus, Koch, or Ziegler — then this is a book for you.

— Mark Reid

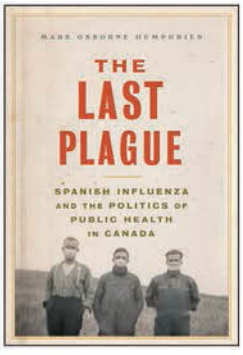
NEW FROM UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS



CANADIANS AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
by Neil S. Forkey

A truly state-of-the-art contribution to Canadian environmental history, *Canadians and the Natural Environment to the Twenty-First Century* provides an ideal foundation of the history of Canada's complex environmental issues and integrates the ongoing interplay of humans and the natural world into national, continental, and global contexts.

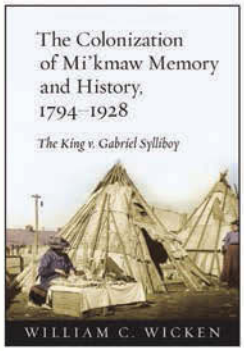
9780802048967 | $24.95



THE LAST PLAGUE
Spanish Influenza and the Politics of Public Health in Canada
by Mark Osborne Humphries

'Thorough and up-to-date, *The Last Plague* makes a notable contribution to Canadian medical history. Mark Osborne Humphries does a fine job tracing the evolution of public health policy in the wake of the 1918 flu epidemic.'

Jeff Keshen, *University of Ottawa*
9781442610446 | $32.95



THE COLONIZATION OF MI'KMAW MEMORY AND HISTORY, 1794–1928
The King v. Gabriel Sylliboy
by William C. Wicken

'The Colonization of Mi'kmaw Memory and History tells the story of six men who testified in court in the twentieth century, as well as that of the Mi'kmaw community in which they grew up… The amount of information that Wicken has mustered both to set the witnesses in their context and to explain the evolution of the community from which they came is impressive and evinces his mastery of the sources on the Mi'kmaq.'

J.R. Miller, *University of Saskatchewan*
9781442611559 | $32.95

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS
Advancing Knowledge
utppublishing.com

Treasures from the Canadian Museum of Civilization and the Canadian War Museum
by Frank Corcoran and Victor Rabinovitch
CMCC, Gatineau, Quebec, 2011
170 pp., illus., **$49.95 paperback**

If you can't get to the Canadian Museum of Civilization or the Canadian War Museum, *Treasures* is the next best thing.

Understandably, this beautifully illustrated book can hold only a small portion of the more than four million artifacts that make up the two organizations' collections. As the authors note, "the first challenge is what to include, and what to leave out." The objects are described as "'treasures' of many varieties and qualities" and span more than 150 years of artifact acquisition.

The book opens with an explanation of what is collected and why. It provides background history of the two museums, along with descriptions of the buildings that house their riches.

Included are sections on general history, ethnology, archaeology, craft and design, plus a chapter devoted to military relics and one called "Especially for children." Among the many artifacts shown are clothing, sports equipment, tools, furniture, paintings, sculptures, and dolls. The excellent photographs and descriptive texts allow your senses to take in items such as Champlain's astrolabe, the last Red Ensign flag, the fuselage of "Billy" Barker's Sopwith Snipe, and a Tsimshian stone mask.

Treasures is something you'll want to keep on hand but also an inspiration to visit the museums to see more.

— Beverley Tallon

Polar Bears: The Natural History of a Threatened Species
by Ian Stirling
Fitzhenry and Whiteside, Markham, Ontario, 2011
350 pp., illus., $40 paperback

The Great White Bear: A Natural and Unnatural History of the Polar Bear
by Kieran Mulvaney
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, New York, 2011
265 pp., illus., $32.50 hardcover

For thousands of years, Arctic peoples have treated polar bears with the greatest respect — not just because of their fearsome size and strength but because bears are remarkably similar to human beings.

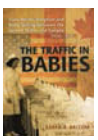
As renowned wildlife biologist Ian Stirling points out, polar bears can stand and walk on their hind legs. They can learn to use tools. When killed and skinned, their torsos look strikingly human. Thus, traditional societies held elaborate rituals after killing a polar bear to ensure its soul would return to its family.

Stirling is not only one of the world's foremost authorities on polar bears, he also respects them deeply — a quality that shows through in his accessibly written natural history. Every page of his book *Polar Bears* is illustrated with striking photographs, maps, or graphs and the material is well-organized. With forty years of research behind him, Stirling addresses questions such as the impact of global warming on bears with solid science.

Kieran Mulvaney's *The Great White Bear* covers some of the same ground and is written in a more narrative style. It's based on interviews with experts and non-experts and on accounts of Mulvaney's own trips in the North. The writing is sometimes poetic — "northern lights dripped from the heavens, as if a razor blade had sliced open the sky and aurora had spilled out."

The difference between the two books is that Stirling the expert writes from the inside out; Mulvaney the journalist writes from the outside in. Both are good resources.

— Nelle Oosterom

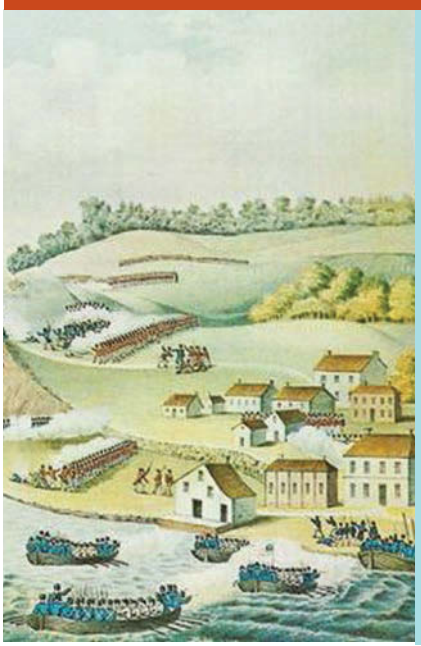


The Traffic in Babies: Cross-Border Adoption and Baby-Selling between the United States and Canada, 1930–1972
by Karen A. Balcom
University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 2011
448 pp., illus., $35 paperback

Although indigenous groups practised forms of adoption for centuries, legal adoption among North Americans of European descent was not a frequent occurrence prior to the 1930s.

That changed, however, during the

Coming up in Canada's History



War and Peacekeeping
History shows that most of Canada's peacekeeping missions have been complicated, messy, and dangerous — not what Canadians thought they were signing up for. by Jack Granatstein.

Chilkoot Trial
A modern-day writer follows in the footsteps of the nineteenth-century fortune-seekers who braved danger and hardship to reach the Klondike gold fields. by Maggie Van Emmerik.

Heights of Victory
It was supposed to be a "holiday campaign." But the hard-fought Battle of Queenston Heights showed American invaders that the War of 1812 was anything but a holiday. by Donald Hickey.

Depression and World War II, when the number of surrendered or endangered children increased, along with the cost of running orphanages and the demand by affluent would-be parents. Gradually, permanent placement with a family was seen as a positive outcome, particularly as theories in social work evolved to recognize the power of nurture over nature.

Unfortunately, the blessings of adoption came with evil triplets: a lack of agency licensing and supervision; forty-eight state and nine provincial legal jurisdictions; and the black-market sale of babies.

Karen A. Balcom's *The Traffic in Babies* provides a unique and fascinating look at how child welfare changed in just forty years. It examines the challenges social workers faced as they tried to improve the standard of care for children and to find common ground with their sister agencies on both sides of the border.

— Tanja Hütter

Promoters, Planters, and Pioneers: The Course and Context of Belgian Settlement in Western Canada
by Cornelius J. Jaenen
University of Calgary Press, Calgary, 2011
362 pp., illus., $34.95 paperback

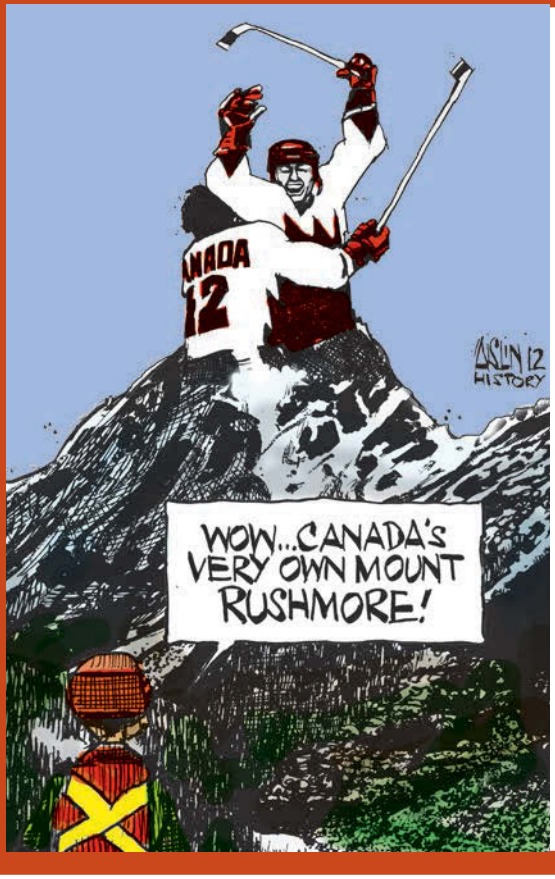
By the end of the nineteenth century, Canada was working hard to recruit immigrants to the Canadian West. One promotional pamphlet assured Europeans that the Canadian prairies had "the finest climate on earth for constitutionally healthy people."

Although Belgians were not as heavily recruited for immigration as their British counterparts, Belgium was considered one of the preferred countries for Canadian immigration. Thousands of Belgian immigrants — who included the Dutch-speaking Flemings of northern Belgium and French-speaking Walloons from the country's south — came to Canada in four main phases during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

These settlers are the subject of Cornelius Jaenen's book *Promoters, Planters, and Pioneers*. Jaenen looks closely at three regions of the West — Manitoba, Alberta/Saskatchewan, and British Columbia — and explores the settlement patterns, economic endeavours, family structures, and cultural and linguistic integration of Belgian pioneers.

A comprehensive history of Belgian immigration in Canada by a leader in the field of ethnic studies, Jaenen's book also provides a close look at immigration processes and the settlement of the Canadian West. It will be a welcome addition to the bookshelf of anyone interested in settlement and immigration history.

— Joanna Dawson



Own Hockey History

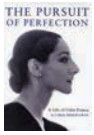
Online Auction

Bid to win an ORIGINAL "Aislin" '72 Series print.

Created exclusively for Canada's History to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Paul Henderson's historic goal, this is a signed, one-of-a-kind print by Canada's premier editorial cartoonist, Terry "Aislin" Mosher.

Auction on eBay begins Sept. 10. All proceeds go to support the educational programs of Canada's History.

Go to CanadasHistory.ca/Summit72Auction for more details.



The Pursuit of Perfection: A Life of Celia Franca
by Carol Bishop-Gwyn
Cormorant Books, Toronto, 2011
431 pp., illus., $36 hardcover

Passion to Dance: The National Ballet of Canada
by James Neufeld
Dundurn Press, Toronto, 2011
480 pp., illus., $50 hardcover

The Pursuit of Perfection is an aptly titled biography of English-born character dancer Celia Franca. Franca created the National Ballet of Canada in Toronto and used her strict and militant English ballet training to assemble, train, present, and tour our country's first professional company.

Author Carol Bishop-Gwyn uses photographs, newspaper articles, transcripts of audio interviews, and Franca's personal correspondence to create a portrait of a woman who was a character in her own life. The book chronicles Franca's personal and professional journey from her first steps to her last breath.

This book will appeal to anyone interested in the history of the National Ballet of Canada and the personality of the woman behind it. Its tone is both lyrical and accessible.

Bishop-Gwyn does not sugar-coat the information but instead presents Franca's strength and weaknesses, successes and failures, friends and foes, while distinguishing the real person from the carefully crafted and impeccably maintained celebrity.

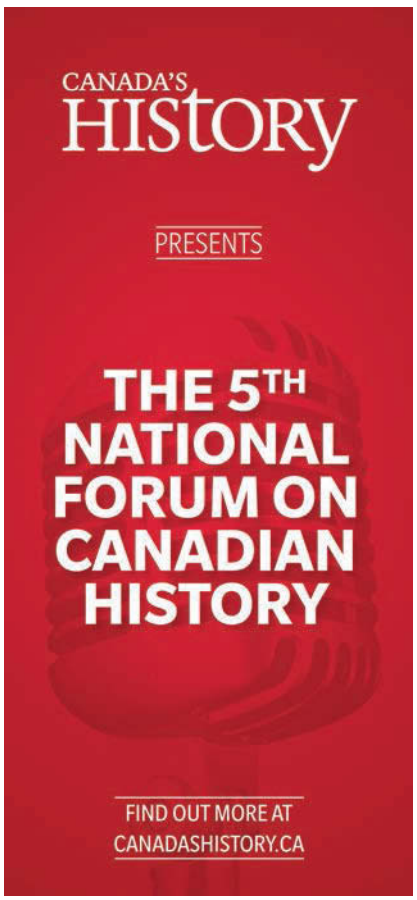
Another new book, James Neufeld's *Passion to Dance*, is a historical account of Canada's National Ballet that sets Franca and her work in the context of her peers at the ballet's school and company. The broader scope of this book includes mention of something Bishop-Gwyn's biography leaves out: the fact that many of Canada's most promising early dancers went abroad for professional opportunities because Canada did not yet have a proper company.

Bishop-Gwyn makes it seem as though Franca scraped together an ensemble and then rigorously trained and transformed what dancers she could find. It doesn't mention that she started from scratch because the brightest stars had journeyed to Europe to put their talents to use.

Passion to Dance details the evolution of a company, not just the personal evolution of one (undeniably talented and entirely unforgettable) dancer. Though Celia Franca and the National Ballet of Canada are inextricably linked, Neufeld shows that Franca was not the only person the company had to stand on.

Neufeld's book demonstrates his passion for dance. A weighty volume resulting from extensive historical research and including compelling storytelling and artful photographs, it provides an in-depth look at the National Ballet of Canada.

— Norah Myers



The Amazing Foot Race of 1921: Halifax to Vancouver in 134 Days
by Shirley Jean Roll Tucker
Heritage House, Victoria, 2011
224 pp., illus., $19.95 paperback

In 1921, five hikers embarked upon a gruelling race from Halifax to Vancouver, desperately seeking the glory that would be theirs if they were the first to complete the nearly six-thousand-kilometre trek. Hiker Charles Burkman was the first to begin the journey, but it was not long before he was pursued by father-son duo Jack and Clifford Behan and underdogs Frank and Jenny Dill.

Canadians eagerly followed the hikers' journeys in newspapers and cheered them along the route. The sporting event was a welcome distraction from the postwar period.

Shirley Jean Roll Tucker provides a lively and informative account of this largely forgotten event. Rich in photos, excerpts from *Halifax Herald* articles, and quotes from the hikers themselves, *The Amazing Foot Race of 1921* is accessible and compelling for academics and general readers alike.

The book not only provides a detailed account of the race but also offers some social history. It is a true tale of adventure, chronicling the efforts of five ordinary Canadians who became national heroes during a time of change and uncertainty.

— Emily Cuggy

The Canadian Führer: The Life of Adrian Arcand
by Jean-François Nadeau
Lorimer, Toronto, 2010
360 pp., illus., $35 hardcover

Adolf Hitler's name is so synonymous with evil, and his Nazi party so rightly reviled, that it's difficult today to believe that he was once revered by a significant segment of Canadian society.

And yet, it's true. In the 1930s, fascism — and particularly Nazism — was

admired and even embraced by some Canadians.

In *The Canadian Führer: The Life of Adrian Arcand*, author Jean-François Nadeau bring us the tale of Hitler's chief Canadian disciple: Adrian Arcand, a Quebec journalist and bigot who dreamed of transforming Canada into a whites-only fascist dictatorship.

Nadeau's writing is thorough, and the story he tells is chilling. But for me it's the photos in the book that are the most disturbing. Looking at the images of jackbooted white Quebecers — each wearing paramilitary uniforms adorned with swastikas — one is reminded of the fragility of our multicultural society and of the continuing need to protect it from the modern-day lunatic fringe.

— Mark Reid

Whoever Gives Us Bread: The Story of Italians in British Columbia
by Lynne Bowen
Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver, 2011
368 pp., illus. $32.95 hardcover

Reading through the first few pages of Lynne Bowen's prologue, it becomes clear that *Whoever Gives Us Bread* is a labour of love. The author's affection for both Italy and British Columbia has been translated into a seamless narrative based on diligent research.

According to Bowen, Italians settled on the West Coast fifty years before they started showing up in Ontario and Quebec. Unsustainable farming, heavy taxes, and unemployment drove many men to seek their fortune in Canada. After arriving in San Francisco, they ventured north in search of gold. Desperate to survive and to send money home to families in Italy, some opted to cross picket lines to work in the coal mines.

Focusing on the stories of a few, Bowen spans one hundred years to illustrate the Italian-Canadian experience from early hardship and heartbreak through to success and triumph.

— Tanja Hütter

Steel Cavalry: The 8th (New Brunswick) Hussars and the Italian Campaign
by Lee Windsor
Goose Lane, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 2011
200 pp., illus., $18.95 paperback

Steel Cavalry chronicles how the 8th (New Brunswick) Hussars went from a cavalry unit of volunteers who were "usually responsible for providing their own horses, uniforms, saddles, and swords" to one of Canada's most famous and battle-proven armoured regiments.

Lee Windsor explains that the term "Hussar" originated in Hungary and referred to "small, highly independent units of light cavalry ideal for operating detached from the main army on reconnaissance, patrol, or as a rapid mobile force able to strike enemy weak spots or isolated posts."

Of course, by the Second World War, light cavalry had taken on a whole new meaning. In 1936, the 8th Hussars became "motorized cavalry." That year, no horses were brought to camp, but instead "privately owned motorized vehicles were brought in at a rate of one for every eight personnel."

At the start of World War II, the 8th Hussars were mobilized as a motorcycle regiment, before converting to tanks in 1941.

Most of the book is taken up with facts and war stories from the 8th Hussars' Italian campaign that began in 1943.

Windsor provides a compelling account, often at a personal level, of how the Hussars proved themselves to Canada and to the world in the bloody battles at the Gothic Line and Coriano Ridge.

His book is well-researched and includes great photos and maps that should appeal to anyone interested in military history.

— Mark McAvoy

Forgotten Heroes: Winnipeg's Hockey Heritage
by Richard Brignall
J. Gordon Shillingford, Winnipeg, 2011
232 pp., illus., $24.95 paperback

Amid all the attention the new Winnipeg Jets are receiving, sports journalist Richard Brignall steps back into hockey history in *Forgotten Heroes: Winnipeg's Hockey Heritage*.

Brignall looks at hockey in Manitoba, from the beginnings of the Victoria Hockey Club in 1890 up to the 1959 Memorial Cup-winning Winnipeg Braves. Along the way, he includes rare team photographs, excerpts from Manitoba newspapers, and profiles of players in both the Manitoba Hockey Hall of Fame and the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto.

Forgotten Heroes will be enjoyed by hockey fans and historians alike, as it includes stories about several teams that haven't received the same recognition as the Jets. As Brignall writes, "Unfortunately, in this time of great joy, the city's amazing hockey history seems to be pushed farther out of view."

Using thorough research, plentiful images, and engaging storytelling, *Forgotten Heroes* gives those teams the attention they deserve.

— **Ryan Kessler**

Vimy: Canada's Memorial to a Generation
by Jacqueline Hucker and Julian Smith
Sanderling Press, Ottawa, 2012
128 pp., illus., $25 paperback

There are some places that simply need to be seen in person. Reading about them just doesn't cut it. Vimy Ridge is one of those places.

Vimy Ridge is the site in northeast France where, for the first time during World War I, all four Canadian army divisions fought together. Over the course of Easter weekend 1917, the Canadian troops stormed heavily defended German positions and captured the strategic ridge.

I recently returned from Vimy and was intensely moved by the pilgrimage. But I also recognize that not every Canadian can, or will, travel to France to stand on the ground where so many Canadians gave their lives. For those Canadians, *Vimy: Canada's Memorial to a Generation*, by Jacqueline Hucker and Julian Smith, will serve as a great visual introduction to our most hallowed war memorial.

Filled with many gorgeous shots of the memorial, the book tells the story of both the battle and the ensuing efforts to design and construct the imposing limestone monument at Vimy. This is a great addition to any Canadian's bookshelf.

— **Mark Reid**

CANADA'S HISTORY TRAVELS | RIDE THE RAILS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

LAST CHANCE TO BOOK!

Preferred hotel rate available pre and post night tour at Toronto's Fairmont Royal York hotel located across the street from the train station. Alternate transportation may be arranged if necessary.

Superior Colours & Heritage Rail Tour
Thurs. Sept 27 to Mon. Oct 01, 2012

Enjoy your summer more knowing that you are reserved for this Fall tour that travels roundtrip from Toronto on both the Ontario Northland train the *Northlander* (through the Muskoka) and VIA Rail's *Sudbury-White River* train enjoying both the fall colours and heritage experiences of Northern Ontario by rail. This 5 day, 4 night tour features daytime rail trips and hotel accommodation each night. See pristine parts of the Canadian Shield from the Rail Diesel Car remote rail service (the last of its kind in Ontario).

Price $ 895.00 CDN + HST per person based on double occupancy. Single supplement. $200.00

Package includes hotel stays, rail trips, transfers, heritage attractions and presentations, some meals, detailed tour information kit, and more.

Reserve your spot today or ask for more information on how you can ride the rails of history!
Call Rail Travel Tours toll free: **1-866-704-3528** or visit www.CanadasHistory.ca/travel

CANADA'S HISTORY

Canada's History Annual Report 2011

Making History

Message from the Chair

As a long-time history buff and reader of *Canada's History* magazine, I was delighted to accept the offer to join the board of Canada's History Society in 2007. Although I knew the magazine well, the diversity of the Society's programming and its potential for growth in other areas have been a real education for me. Today,

Canada's History aims to provide even more quality and meaningful history experiences for Canadians — both through its magazines and via the Society's other publishing activities, online programs, and growing number of live events. I'm proud to play a part in the Society's continuing evolution as a true multimedia content producer. It positions us well for the years ahead, during which we will celebrate a blockbuster lineup of significant historical commemorations and anniversaries leading up to Canada's 150th birthday in 2017.

— Richard W. Pound

CANADA'S HISTORY SOCIETY

Canada's History Society was founded in 1994 to popularize Canadian history. The Society's work includes *Canada's History* magazine, *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*, CanadasHistory.ca, and the Governor General's History Awards.

PUBLISHER, PRESIDENT AND CEO
Deborah Morrison

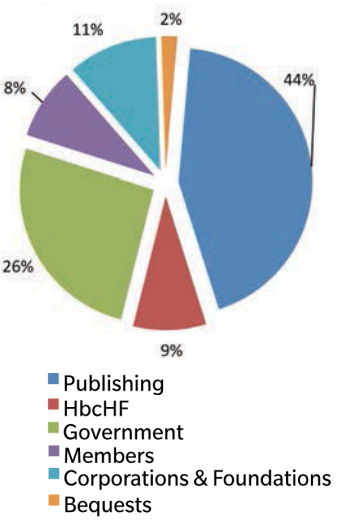
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Richard W. Pound, Chair
Gordon Barnhart*
John Bennett
Tim Cook*
Alex Graham
Paul Jones*
Jacques Lacoursière*
Stéphane Lévesque
Chris Peirce
Lawrie Pollard*
Karen Prentice
David Ross
*Publications Committee

ADVISORY COUNCIL
E. James Arnett
Charlie Baillie
Doug Barrington
Elsa Franklin
Charlotte Gray
John Honderich
Don Newman
Peter C. Newman
Thomas H.B. Symons
Jane Urquhart

Publisher Emeritus
Rolph Huband

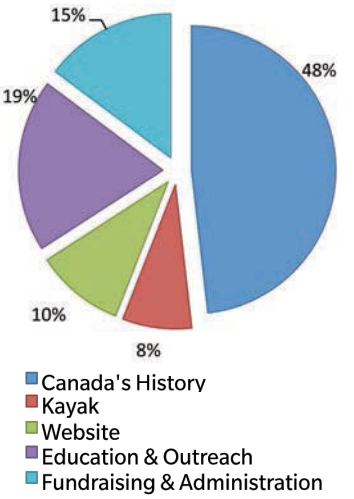
President Emeritus
Joseph E. Martin

History Society Revenue Sources



Fifty-four percent of our annual operating revenues come from readers through their subscriptions and the additional donations they make. This provides a solid foundation of support, for which we are extremely grateful.

How Your Dollars Are Spent



Publishing costs have held steady in 2011, while the Society has experienced continued growth in Web development costs. Our largest increases were in our investments in the Governor General's History Awards program and educational programming related to the Young Citizens/Heritage Fair project featured on our website. Increases in federal support as well as revenues from *100 Days That Changed Canada* provided the greater part of the resources to fund these activities.

Time for a Virtual Visit ?

If you haven't yet explored the Society's Web portal at CanadasHistory.ca, you are not alone. Even though *Canada's History* readers are among the most connected Internet users in the country, market research told us the site's biggest audience would likely come from a whole new pool of online readers who may never have heard of the print magazine.

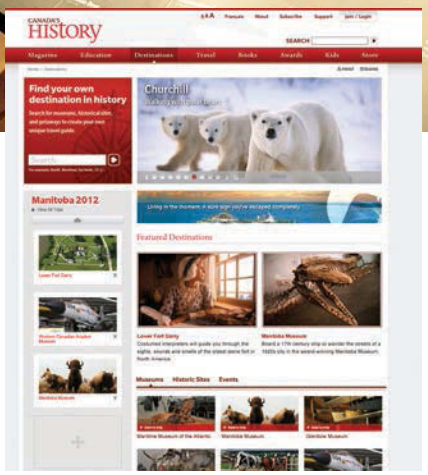
And there seems to be a lot of them! More than 167,000 unique visitors to CanadasHistory.ca have been reported in 2011 — a fifty percent increase in visitors over the prior year and about triple our print subscription base.

CanadasHistory.ca offers much more than a digital version of our print magazine. In addition to fresh, original history content, the portal provides specialized information for teachers and educators, for heritage organizations, as well as for history enthusiasts looking for local history initiatives to support. Over the past year, the new media staff has produced thousands of new pages of content in English and in French, including 160 new videos and more than 750 history news items.

In 2011 we began to build two new Web channels. The first — launched in May 2012 — offers young people a space to explore age-appropriate content, share their stories, play games, and sign up for contests.

PIER 21

Our Destinations channel will help you plan trips to history sites such as Pier 21, shown here.



This new section leads with an exciting program called Young Citizens/Jeunes Citoyens, which sees students from across Canada creating videos about historic people and events. Six of the students will be chosen to present their videos in Ottawa this fall as part of the Governor General's History Awards program.

The second new channel, Destinations, is scheduled for launch this fall.

Devoted to promoting historical travel and tourism, the site will enable visitors to map history-related sites and events, add related book reviews and background content available elsewhere on the site, and create printable trip plans. Over the long term, Canada's History hopes this new channel will attract partnerships with museums and historical organizations that will also be able to offer coupons and discounts to registered Society members.

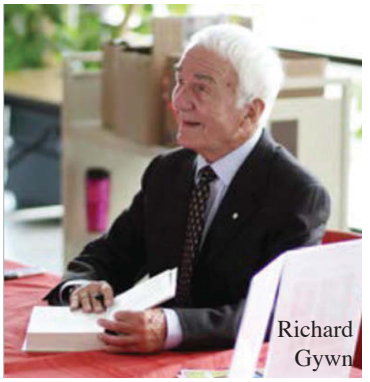
Our Web portal offers insight into the full range of activities happening throughout Canada's historical community.

Most importantly, it was designed to encourage a conversation with visitors, who are regularly invited to add their own stories and photographs, participate in contests, or share information about causes and history heroes in their own neighbourhoods. Check it out for yourself and use our feedback button to tell us what you think!

Raising our Editorial Voice

Last year, *Canada's History* magazine was named a finalist for the prestigious title of National Magazine of the Year by the Canadian magazine industry. It also won Manitoba Magazine of the Year at both the Western Magazine Awards and the Manitoba Magazine Awards. This was well-deserved recognition for the continuing editorial investments we are making in the magazine.

We hope readers will have noticed the addition of new writers, an increased number of pages, and a change in the


Richard Gwyn

binding of the magazine over the past year, all of which were designed to improve the reading experience.

Consistent with the industry trend, *Canada's History* is focusing its efforts on building readership via the newsstand. In the last half of the year, we invested in a dramatic expansion to wholesale distributors like Shopper's Drug Mart, Overwaitea, Sobeys, and Loblaws/Canadian Superstores, as well as Chapters Indigo and Hudson's Bay Company/ Zellers. Within two issues, the total number of outlets carrying the magazine rose from 500 to 2,500 and total sales tripled.

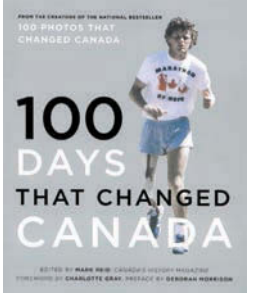
Also last year, we published our second book with HarperCollins Canada, *100 Days That Changed Canada*, which became a national bestseller. Editor-in-Chief Mark Reid used the opportunity of the book-launch to travel to several Canadian cities to meet with *Canada's History* subscribers.

Canada's History Publisher, President and CEO Deborah Morrison also had a busy 2011. She was named Magazines Canada Volunteer of the Year and was also elected president of Magazines Canada at the industry association's annual conference in Toronto.

Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids had a strong year as well. Bucking the national trend, *Kayak*'s circulation rose seventeen percent, largely as a result of successful school-based subscription campaigns. It was named a finalist in the prestigious North American-based Association for Educational Publishers Distinguished Achievement Awards. The magazine has also received critical acclaim from educators, who appreciate the time our editorial team invests in linking the themes we choose with elementary school curricula. What may surprise many about *Kayak* is the breadth of its distribution.

Kayak is also produced and distributed in French to more than thirty thousand subscribers of the popular children's magazine *Les Débrouillards,* and our special issues are offered in a free digital format to the approximately three thousand elementary classroom teachers who subscribe to our education e-newsletter.

> I can't begin to tell you how much I appreciate your magazine! It's so full of historical facts. Sure beats school. I am almost eighty-five and still learning!
>
> — E. Mulligan, Nanaimo, B.C.



Celebrating our History Makers

Last December, we showcased the biggest event in our history — the newly expanded two-day program for the 2011 Governor General's History Awards.

The event recognized twenty-one outstanding recipients and attracted more than two hundred history-minded leaders from across the country. The event was supported financially through a grant from the Department of Canadian Heritage, long-time presenting sponsor TD Bank Group, and new corporate contributors Enbridge, Inc., EF Tours, Mike Weir Wines, and Norton Rose. Guests told us that they felt the events provided many opportunities to network and exchange ideas, as well as to celebrate history through the official ceremonies at Rideau Hall, a touching tribute to award winners in the House of Commons, and a fun-filled evening at the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

As part of the awards expansion, Canada's History launched two new awards to recognize excellence among largely volunteer-led community initiatives. The awards provide opportunities to raise the profile of these important projects. Another innovation this year was the introduction of a new online nomination process for the Governor General's History Awards for Teaching and for Community Initiatives.

The Governor General's History Awards, left, and the National History Forum, above, are key initiatives of Canada's History Society.

In the year ahead, Canada's History will continue to develop the awards events and to expand its corporate and institutional partnerships to manage program costs. With so much to celebrate in the years leading up to Canada's 150th birthday, we see the Governor General's History Awards becoming a premier annual event to celebrate Canada's history makers, past and present.

> Thank you for everything. Bravo à toute ton équipe, pour le travail formidable et leur générosité. It was also fantastic to meet such interesting and passionate people at the Forum and all along the events. — E. Ruel, Pierre Berton Award Recipient, Montreal

Tales of the Fur Trade

Canada's History magazine has always celebrated the rich history of the Hudson's Bay Company, and we've taken our commitment to this online with a new series of videos. Prepared in conjunction with the Archives of Manitoba and the Manitoba Museum, the videos highlight unique documents and historical objects related to the history of the company.

The series of videos explores magnificent photos, post journals, artwork, and more from the UNESCO-designated archival collection, as well as artifacts from the Hudson's Bay Company collection. Visit CanadasHistory.ca/TradingPost to see all the videos.

Thank you for making history

Each year, Canada's History Society makes an appeal for donations to support its current programs. This year's fundraising efforts realized a total of $1,597,869 in charitable contributions from our members, corporations, foundations, and governments. Canada's History extends a special thanks to all of our donors for their generosity. Gifts of $100 or more have been recognized in this honour roll.

The Company of Adventurers

Like the original HBC Company of Adventurers who explored new territory, forged relationships, and established new commercial routes, Canada's History established its own Company of Adventurers in 2010. Through their significant contributions, they permit us to pursue long-term investments in growth and seize on unexpected opportunities.

Factors Club ($10,000 +)

Charlotte Gray & George Anderson
W. John Bennett
Alex Graham
1 Anonymous Donor

Officers ($5,000 -$9,999)

James Baillie
Gillian Manning
David Ross

Voyageurs ($1,000 - $4,999)

E. James Arnett
J. Douglas Barrington
Michael Belmer
Janet E. Bush
John Catto
John & Pattie Cleghorn
Graham Farquharson
John M. Hofer
Mr. A. Huband
Jackman Foundation
Paul Jones
John Kenny
Philip Lind
Joseph E. Martin
Deborah Morrison
Pirie Foundation
Lawrie Pollard
Richard W. Pound
James A. Richardson
Stikeman Elliott
Nancy & George Taylor
Timothy Thompson
Manon Vennat
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Winn
1 Anonymous Donor

$500 - $999

Evan Addy
Karen & Bill Barnett
Valerie & David Christie
Margaret Conrad
George A. Fierheller
Paul Gibbons
Ernest Howard
Dr. J. W. Lorimer
R. L. MacIntosh
Gordon Mollenhauer Family Foundation at the Toronto Community Foundation
Gail M. Morberg
Mr. & Mrs. V. M. Naimish
Dr. Charles Nitsche, Ph D
Doug Paterson
Jack Rabinovitch
Margie & Wayne Savigny
Francois Senecal-Tremblay
Craig Smith
Telus Corporation

$250 - $499

T. Allen
F. A. Anfield
M. E. Bailey
Christina M. Begley
Dr. Robert W. G. Bennett
John Blachford
Robert & Kathleen Booth
Alan C. Bottomley
Stephen Bowman & Elizabeth Koester
Helen Brimmell
Dr. Simon A. Brooks
Helen S. & Robert G. Brouzes
Laura Cabott
Mr. Deane Murdo Cameron
Don & Marlene Campbell
Brian R. Carr
Danielle Chartier
Don Clarke
Garth L. G. Clifford
Helen A. Cole
Norman C. M. Collingwood
Isabel Colvin
Stewart Coxford
Georgina Dalton
Margaret & Douglas Derry
Paul H. Dirksen
John A. Edwards
John Eidt
Robert Elsworthy
Frank Estey
Ralph H. Estey
Michael Wesley Fawcett
Richard & Judith Field
David B. Flemming
Elaine Geddes
Patricia Gerow
Betty & Mike Gibbins
Constance C. Gibson
Prof. P. G. Gilbert
Patricia Gouinlock
Norman R. Hain
Scott M. Hand
Michelle & Chris Hatch
Kathryn-Jane Hazel
Lloyd W. Hill
Marion Holmes
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Hou
Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Hunt
Helvi Hunter
Michael & Mary Edna Hunter
Mary Janigan & Tom Kierans
Nancy Johnston
John S. Keenlyside
Mary-Anne Kenney
R. T. Kenny
Paul J. Kerley
David W. Kerr
Frederick M. Ketchen
Dr. R. Kilborn
Louis Krushnisky
Lorne & Pat Larson
Dr. & Mrs. E. F. Ledgerwood
R. Lornie
Mrs. Ruth Loukidelis
Mrs. M. A. MacDonald
Dr. William MacEachern
Gerald J. Maier
Andrew Markle
Judge Lauren Marshall
James Mazerall
Elizabeth McColm
John A. McDonald
Mr. & Mrs. Ian McKee
E. McLaren
George McQueen
Prof. Cheryl S. McWatters
S. W. Meldrum
Jim Miller
Wayne G. Mitchell
Bruce Moore & Katherine Schultz
Sandy Moroz
Mrs. M. Murray
Bert Newman
Giles & Carol Norek
C. Oakley
E. Peter
Elizabeth Philip
Terry & Kim Pinch
Queen's University, Over 50s Alumni
Robert & Susan Riddle
H. Sanford Riley
Carol Rothbart
Stephen Rowan
Rose Rubinoff
D. Rudd
Neil Schwartzbein
Helen B. Schweitzer
Dr. David J. Scott
M. Smith
Melba Smith
Robert Sparks
Deirdre Stevenson
Thomas Stickland
David L. Stinson
W. Strongman
Frank Sus
Scott Sutherland & Lindsay Duval
Swine & Poultry Health Management Services
Allan & Shirley Taylor
Lee Taylor
Geraldine Thompson
Eric & Betty Tipping
Lee Treilhard
W. A. Tweed
John Tyler & Cathorine Groh
Ron Veale
Ed Walker
Gary L. Welland
David J. Westfall
Jo & Jay Weston
B. Whitlock
Catherine Williams

Planned Giving

We were honoured to receive a bequest in 2011 from long-time Society member Jean Vogan. We wish to express our deep appreciation for this generous gift.

J. R. Windrim
Brian Young
17 Anonymous Donors

$100 - $249

Kim Adair
Dr. & Mrs. J. D. Alkenbrack
Jeanette Anbinder
George M.W. Anderson
D. R. Andrews
Alexander Armstrong
Dorothy Arnet
Elizabeth Asmann
J. William Asselstine
Norma Jean Atkinson
Tom Axworthy
Raymond & Barbara Bailey
Dan Bailey
Mr. George Allan Baker
Ken Baker
John L. Baker
William R. Ball
Jane Barnum
Melvin Bartman
Donald Bealle
Douglas A. Bean
Paul Beeston
J. A. (Blackie) Belanger
Avie Bennett
Cameron & Eloise Berry
Carolyn J. Bird
John Bird
J. Alexander Black
Bob Blakely
Norman J. Blaskovits
Fred Blayney
Julia Boberg
Dr. Aldo Boccia
Gerry Bowland
Gordon Brackstone
Victor E. Brandl
Margaret Brill-Edwards
K. H. Brown
Joe Bryant
R. Buck
Dr. Walter Bulani
Dr. Duncan Bull
Barrie Burns
Dr. Robert Burridge
Chris Burtchall
John Butcher
John Buttars
Edward F. Cairns
Beryl L. Campbell
Janice & Donald Carlisle
Jacqueline Carson
David H. Cathcart, CD
W. Chamberlain
Chris Chambers
Harold Chmara
Michael Clague, CM
Shirley A. Clark
John H. C. Clarry
Valda Clement
J. P. T. Clough
Alan Clutchey
G. B. Coll
G. Collins
Jack & Agnes Cook
Bonar & Bessie Cooley
Dr. W. H. Coons
R. E. Corbet
Anne & Ben Cozens
Peter Crabtree
Edna Crane
Purdy Crawford
L. Bruce Cronk
Maj. Colin K. Crutch
Bill & Gayle Cuming
Brian Cuthbertson
Elizabeth Dadson
Dr. Ken Danylchuk
Jack M. Davidchuk
Marilyn Davidge
Suzanne Davidson
Barry H. Davidson
Dr. E. M. Davies
Ken & Vera Davis
L. E. Davison
Mrs. Myrtle Dawson
Ted Dawson
E. De Quetteville
Bert Decaire
Doug Dent
Aileen Desbarats
Stephen N. Di Tommaso
Daniel K. Dixon
Reva & Len Dolgoy
V. F. Donnelly
Althea Douglas
Kelly Douglas
Sidney T. Down
John Duffy
Dr. Neil Duncan
Caroline Duncanson
Lt. John Eden, RCN (Ret'd)
W. R. M. Elderkin
Vera Ellaschuk
Johnson C. Elliott
Bryan Elson
George Emiry
Murray & Judith English
Chris English
Laura Erglis
J. P. Evans
P. Evernden
Gerry & Eleanor Fairhead
Martin M. Farnsworth
Jack Felstead
Barbara Ferguson
Carol Finch
A. J. L. Fisher
W. Michael & Lynn Fix
Lawrence J. Fleece
Bernice Wood Flett, UE
Lorne M. Fox
Malcolm Foy
Mary Fraser
Ian Fraser
Walter Frey
Gerry Furney
Dr. Erika Gaertner
Barbara Gaizauskas
Catherine Garvey
J. M. Gauvreau
David Geary
Dr. Osman P. Gialloreto
Cindy Gibbons
Marcel Giroux
John Glavin
John Goodwin
Pat Gorman
Elaine Granger
Peter R. Grant
David Gray
P. Hart Green
Rod Green
Maureen Greff
Lanny & Kerri Gregory
Pamela Grigg
P. L. Guinevan
Richard J. Gwyn
Mr. David R. Haigh, QC
Dr. I. C. Hain
David C. Halkett
Ruth & John Hall
Ruth Halliday
John & Sylvie Hamilton
Brian Handford
James Hannah
C. R. & G. D. Harington
Anne Harker
Dr. James F. Harrison
Dr. Gerald Hart
Joe & Linda Harvey
Marilyn V. Hassard
Margaret & Doug Hatlelid
G. Healey
Harriet Healy
William L. B. Heath
Jeff C. Hemming
Toliver Y. Henderson
Alistair Hensler
Mark Herman
James Hersey
William Hesler
Harold Hetherington
Daniel B. Hillier
Carolyn Hines
J. Hodge
Bronwen Hodgins
Virginia Holmes
P. J. Holway
Vaclav & Jennifer Honsa
Stanton & Shirley Hooper
Larry Hope
Constance Horne
Vivian Hylands
William Houston
Lou Howard
Dr. Frank Hruska
Dr. & Mrs. D. M. Huband
Charles K. Hurst
Robert P. Hutchison
G. Hyam
Edward Jackman
Herbert Jackman
R. Jacyna
Jan W. Jansen
Robert H. Jardine
Merv & Elaine Johnson
B. E. R. Johnston
Robert Johnston
Marilyn E. Joseph
Mary Jowsey
Reet Kana
John Kean
Dr. Elaine Keillor
Kepsco Construction
Ed King
Michael & Mary Kinnear
Jitka Kirchnerova
Dr. J. Knoppers
S. T. Koerner
M. P. Kramer
Kim Lachaine & Michael Scott
Erika Lackey-Ruwald
Ralph Langtry
Jack & Margaret Larcombe
Delphine Large
John V. Lawer, QC
James H. Laycraft
Joseph Leach
Mrs. Jean Ledgerwood
G. Ledingham
Ron Lemon
Bernice Levitt
Dennis E. Lewin
Jane Lind
D. M. Littleton
W. H. Loewen
Frances E. Losie, UE
Norman T. Louie
Alison Love
Douglas Lynass
Chisholm Lyons
Jack MacDonald
Bart MacDougall
D. George MacIntosh
Bert MacKay
Colin A. MacKay
Hilda J. MacKinnon
Rod MacLennan
Charles E. Magee
John Maher
Rosemary Malaher
John Malcom

Heritage Fairs

Canada's History proudly supports the volunteer network of Heritage Fairs that engage an estimated 125,000 students in history research projects each year through the administration of grants to regional fairs and the hosting of a new national component entitled Young Citizens.

We wish especially to thank James D. Purves, Joanne Brown, the McCain Family Foundation, Scotiabank, and the Thomas Sill Foundation for their generous support.

Judith Manning
P. Marchand
David Clare Marriott
Margaret Martel
John Ted Martin
John Matthews
Douglas Mattice
Carl Mattson
Bill McAdie
John H. McCallum
John McCallum
Marilyn McCowan
L. McDonald
I. McDorman
Dr. Ross McElroy
Bruce & Karen McGrath
Joyce & Darcy McKeough
James McKerchar
Anson & Fiona McKim
Peter & Chloe McLellan
Jack D. McMillan
Patrick McNally
Margaret Melnichuk
David Croydon Miller
Pat & Jean Miskiman
George & Vivian Morgan
Mary Morneau
Gabriella Moro
Janet Morris
Jean Morrison
A. E. W. Morton
Claire Mowat
Thom M. Mowry
David Muir
L. Muldrew
Jim Mulhern
Larry Muller
Ed & Margaret Nash
Roxana & Roy Nelson
Dorothy L. Nenniger
Garry Nicol
Garnet Nix
Pat & David Noakes
Murray Noble
Edward Oakes
Patricia & Gerald O'Brien
Esther Ondrack
Jim Packham
Ralph & Gail Palmer
Rick Parisotto
Alexander Park
Helen & John Parker
Mr. & Mrs. R. Parker
Sheila F. Parker
Creslenzio Pascucci
Margaret Ann Pattison
George E. Patton
Dr. William Paul
Sherry Paulson
Nancy Payne
Hugh Pearson
Jean Pennick
A. M. Pennie
John Perry
Clayton Peterson
Ross F. Phillips
Dorothy Phillips
Alice Plain
Winnifred Nelson Potter
David M. Powell
Helen & Herb Pragnell
Maury Prevost
W. Price
Russell Prowse
Dr. Mark Quigley
Victor Rabinovitch
Joel Ralph
Joan K. Ramsay
John H. W. Rathwell
Glenda J. Redden
Bruce Reed
Ruth E. Reeves
Mark C. Reid
R. Murray Reid
William W. Reid
Jane Richardson
LCdr Sherry Richardson
Barbara Ritchie
James Robb
Shelly Robichaud
John H. Rogers
Percy Rosamond
Aline & John Rowen
Nevi Rusich
Mike Rutherford
R. E. Salhany
S. Sanderman
Clyde & Penny Sanger
Sonja Sanguinetti
Ken Sargent
Harvey Sarnat
Leslie D Saul
Edward & Joyce Saunders
Edward Saunders
Margaret A. Schreck
John & Donna Schwartzburg
Clara Scott
Charles F. Scott, QC
Dr. Donald S. Scott
J. Scott
Michael Seniuk
Sheila Seymour
Steve Sharlow
Evelyne Sheard
Betty Ann Sherwood
J. & H. Shore
Dale Shortliffe
M. Siggins
James M. Silburn
Mary C. Sills
John & Marilyn Simmons
Leanne Simonson
A. B. Singleton
Tom Skinner
Eric W. Slavens
A. Fraser Smith
Basil A. Smith
D. Smith
Gordon Smith
Howard & Barbara Smith
Peter Smith
Shirlee Anne Smith
Tom W. Smith
Murray M. Sokolan
Margaret Southern
Marc Spencer & Bev Sitter
R. A. Spencer
Diane Stampfler
Dale Standen
Della M. M. Stanley
James N. Stanley
Mary Stedman
Paul Steinhoff
Mrs. R. W. Stevenson
Elizabeth Stewart
F. John Stewart
John Stewart
R. Stewart
Dr. Tom Shaw-Stiffel, CM
Elizabeth & Keith Strand
E. Stringam
Wayne Stryde
David Stuart
J. Stuart
Christopher Sweeney
Edward B. Swinton
In memory of John Gordon Terpenning
Andre Tetrault
Mrs. Florence E. Thompson
Andrew Thomson
Dr. T. Kenneth Thorlakson, CM
Wayne Todd
Laura Tooke
Jim Tooley
G. Trick
Susan & Ronald Trueman
In Memory of Victor M. Knight
Harold M. Upton
John & Elizabeth Van Seters
Gerry Van Wieringen
J. B. Varcoe
John Vetter
John G. Vine
D. Waddington
Dr. & Mrs. Richard Wait
Dave Walden
Cecelia Louson Wallace
J. H. Wallis
Christel Walters
Denise & Reg Walton
Bernice Warden
Philip S. Warden
Malcolm & Myrtle Wardman
Malcolm & Helen Warner
A. M. Watson
Dr. G. Watt
Donna Watts
Ronald K. Watts
Diana Weatherall
Michael Webber
S. Weedon
Catherine Welch
Alan Wheable
David Whitehouse
Barbara Whitley
Audrey Wild
Rob & Lynda Williams
Ron Williams
Edward J Williams
Andrew H. Wilson
Dr. & Mrs. D. R. Wilson
Ian E. Wilson
W. A. Wilson
William E. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Winship
Windsor Wood
Jack Wood
Arthur W. Worth
Lavern Wray
Lynn Wright
Dan C. Young
Roberta Zabel
Wayne M. Zuzanski
36 Anonymous Donors

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Hudson's Bay Company History Foundation

The Hudson's Bay Company History Foundation is the History Society's founding patron. It remains our largest donor, with an annual grant essential to supporting the delivery of our programs. In 2011, the History Foundation contributed $250,000.

Special thanks to :

Canadian Heritage Patrimoine canadien
Parks Canada Parcs Canada
Citizenship and Immigration Canada Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada
TD
Power Corporation of Canada
Enbridge
Great-West
Scotiabank
McCain
CN
Norton Rose
Educational Tours
Mike Weir Wine

YOU CAN HELP CANADA'S HISTORY:
LEAVE A LEGACY

Share your love of history with future generations!

Planned gifts will ensure the History Society continues its important work in making Canada's past more interesting, entertaining, and accessible for all Canadians. Call Patricia Gerow at 1-866-952-3444 ext. 220
Or visit CanadasHistory.ca/Community/Donate

CANADA'S HISTORY

Grace Bellamy was the wife of Samuel Henry Bellamy. She resides in Toronto. Text by Katherine Dow.

A royal encouragement

The effects of war can be unfathomable and far-reaching, impacting many people. This was the case for Grace Bellamy and her then-fiancé, Samuel Bellamy.

Grace was living in Trenton, Ontario, and was engaged to be married in the summer of 1939. Germany had already invaded Czechoslovakia, and a wider war seemed imminent. In order to prepare for the predicted conflict, the United Kingdom asked Canada to train Royal Air Force pilots in Canada.

Bellamy's then-hometown was selected to be a training centre, and her husband-to-be was named superintendent of road construction for the new airfields. As a thank-you for Trenton's efforts, Queen Elizabeth and King George VI visited the town in 1939 and donated two hundred ash seedlings from Balmoral Castle. Bellamy's future husband was on hand to supervise their planting outside the main entry to the base.

In the photo, the King and Queen are driving through RCAF Station Trenton, greeting their subjects. Knowing war was possible, they tried to rally Canadians toward the British crown. Samuel Bellamy decided to join the Royal Canadian Air Force, sadly meeting his death soon after the war ended, in January 1946.

Do you have an old photograph that captures a moment, important or ordinary, in Canada's history? If you would like to submit it for possible publication, have it copied (please don't send priceless originals) and mail it to Album, c/o Canada's History, Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3B 2E9. Or email your submission to album@CanadasHistory.ca. Include a brief description of the photo, including its date and location. If possible, identify people in the photograph and provide further information about the event or situation illustrated. To have your posted submission returned, please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

WHERE THERE ARE LESSONS STILL TO BE LEARNED FROM THE LAND

In the business of delivering energy, we connect with many special places. Places rich with character and history. Places generous with people and lessons learned. Places defined as much by an unwritten code of conduct as by the remarkable scenery.

These foothills have taught us about integrity and respect. That's why we're giving back through the Calgary Stampede Foundation's Citizens of Tomorrow Program. It's a program dedicated to keeping alive the timeless western Canadian values so needed in a modern world.

In every community we serve, we learn that how we do business is as important as what we do. These lessons have made us one of the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World.

FIND OUT MORE

Enbridge.com/InYourCommunity

ENBRIDGE
Where energy meets people™

In series 4, ***Coast*** embarks on fresh adventures into new waters, exploring the spectacular coastline of Britain's European neighbours for the first time. From Norway's icy fjords to France's magical Mont Saint-Michel, this new 10-part BBC series discovers how European culture is inspired by a love affair with the sea.

Tuesdays at 7 pm
September 25 to November 13

North American Premiere

tvo

makes you think

Where to find us: Cable ch. 2 (may vary in some areas), Bell TV ch. 265, Bell TV TVO HD ch. 1265, Rogers TVO HD ch. 580, Rogers Anyplace TV Ch. 100, Shaw Direct ch. 353